

The Journal of

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1935

NO. 8



STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

Policyholders' Month

• •

August is Policyholders' Month for Union Cooperative, and if you are one of our policyholders we would like to take care of any changes which should be made to bring your insurance up to date.

August is a good month to check over your life insurance, even if it is not in Union Cooperative, and we suggest the following points for a check-up.

Address. Has my address or the address of my beneficiary changed, so that I should notify the company?

Beneficiary. Is the name of my beneficiary properly given, so that there can be no mistake?

If the beneficiary named has died, shouldn't I change the beneficiary to some one else or to my estate?

Should I name a second beneficiary now, in case anything should happen to the present one?

Loans. If I have a loan on my policy, this is really borrowing from my beneficiary. Shouldn't I begin to repay the loan, so that the policy will stand again at the full amount?

Method of Payment to Beneficiary. Should I ask the insurance company to pay the money monthly to my beneficiary instead of in one lump sum; or should I have a small amount paid at my death and the balance in instalments?

Amount I Carry. Do I have enough life insurance for real protection? If not, how much more premium money can I save, and what is the best kind for me to take out?

**AUGUST IS A GOOD TIME TO BRING
YOUR INSURANCE UP TO DATE.**

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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Magazine Chat

Page Mae West or Joan Crawford. Would you believe it, your official Journal, the Electrical Workers Journal, is getting fan mail? Because WCFL has courteously considered your Journal of enough significance to make mention of its contents over the radio, fan mail is beginning to arrive.

Charles D. Mason, contributor to this Journal, has won an acceptable place among radio announcers on the premier labor microphone. Here is an excerpt from one of the letters:

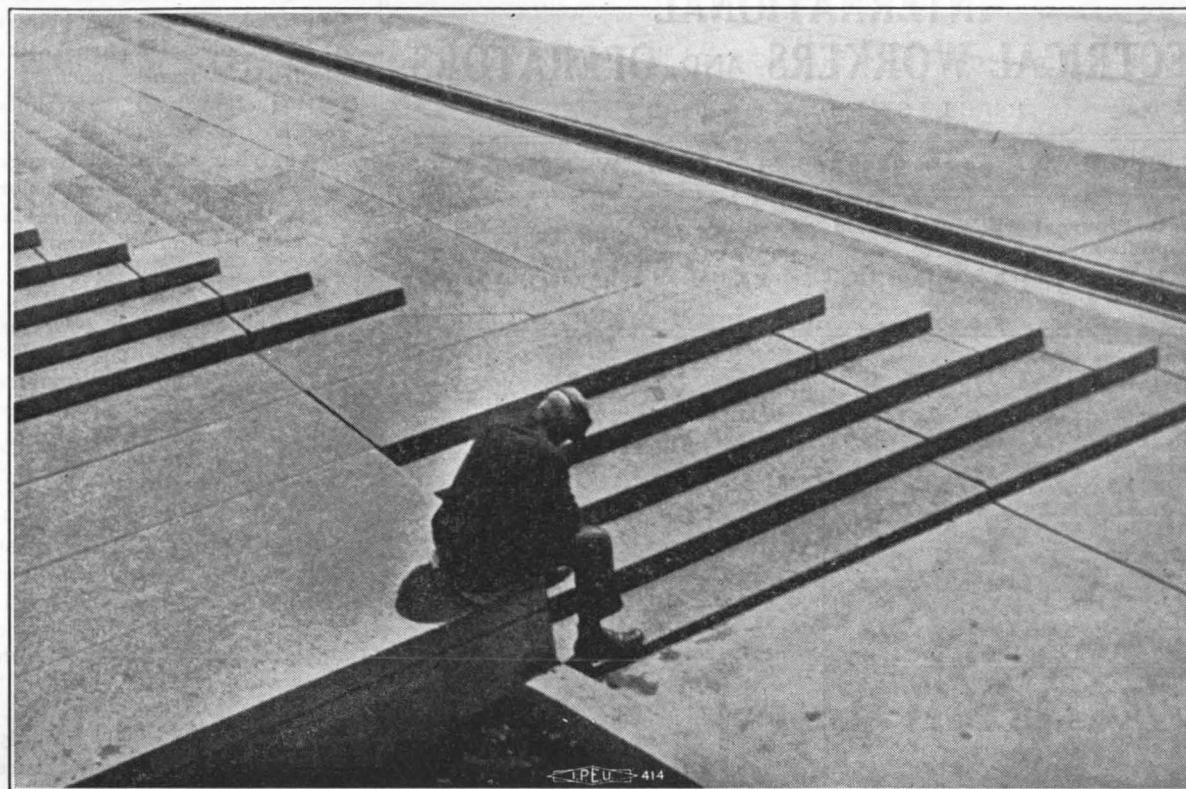
"Will you kindly mail us a copy of the Electrical Workers Journal. We are very much interested in the talk given last night by Mr. Mason. We are constant listeners on WCFL and get a good deal of pleasure and good out of it. Mr. Mason has a very pleasing voice."

In these days when the daily press has grown more and more unprofessional in its handling of the news, it seems sensible for labor unionists to push their own publications. If you will scan the front pages of a number of daily papers, you will discover that they are not writing news at all but propaganda. It is this or that person's opinion and not what has happened. Dangerous this is to the human mind. We have laws forbidding adulteration of food, but the adulteration of public opinion goes unchallenged.

For our cover this month we are indebted to the PWA artist, Lora F. Wilford, for a painting entitled "Pioneers."

H. E. Owen, a member of the Fraternity of the Air, writes: "I have noticed in the I. B. E. W. magazine that the Fraternity of the Air is steadily growing. I have listened on 160 meters for some of the calls listed but as yet I have not contacted any."

"I sincerely hope this feature will continue to be printed in the magazine."



Courtesy Theodore Jung

PHOTOGRAPHY PORTRAYS POVERTY AND DESPAIR

The above vital portrayal is the work of a nonprofessional photographer in the Federal Employment Relief Administration. He has done more than catch the dejection of the out-of-work man; he has adroitly sketched in a background, natural and appropriate, but positively suggestive of an orderly world, mathematically shaped to more humane ends than today's present chaos.





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Survival—By Whom?

A UTILITY magnate, in speaking of the Rayburn-Wheeler bill, said: "We are fighting for self-preservation."

Unfortunately, due to the kind of industrial statesmanship offered by many utility magnates and other business leaders—the entire population is also locked in a struggle for self-preservation. Literally a struggle for life, it has come to be. Refusal of big business to submit to any needed social changes whatsoever has arrayed this nation into two camps: on one side about 200 billionaires who own and control the great corporations, and on the other side the people, as farmers, workers and consumers.

The following is a telescoped, but accurate picture of what constitutes the performance of these corporation leaders.

On initial low investments—sometimes as low as a few thousand dollars—they have organized holding companies. Then by means of stock dividends, over-issues of common stock, corporation write-ups, false bookkeeping entries, they have capitalized, on inflated values, these original low-cost corporations.

They have divorced ownership from management. They have issued much non-voting stock. They have gathered complete control of these huge aggregates of inflated capital into their own hands. Upon this watered stock they have undertaken to pay huge dividends, pretending that they have had regulation from state commissions which are largely rate-making bodies and hardly that. By means of stock dividends and huge dividends on common stock they have paid unbelievable sums to holding companies.

A scanning of the reports of the Federal Trade Commission indicate that one company paid 49½ per cent on the average for six years on common stock. This has been true for public service corporations but it has also been true for the steel trust and the automobile trust. Incredible as it seems one man invested \$100,000 in an automobile concern and took out \$14,000,000. This Cinderella story has been repeated in nearly every industry in the United States. While carrying on this legalistic brigandage, these corporation heads have voted a policy of bitter opposition to workers' organizations. They have spent huge sums on what they have called education of workers. They have organized anti-union associations to harass labor unions in courts and on the industrial field. They have spent huge sums on industrial relations. At the same time they have fought in Congress any effort to regulate business. Shouting state rights, they have opposed every endeavor to strengthen the central state. They have built up and paid for gigantic lobbies in Washington. They have treated the consumer cavalierly. In the public utility field, rates have been kept up to an unconscionable level. Electricity can be delivered on the bus-bar for 5 mills per kilowatt hour and yet before the entrance of the government into the power business the average rate for the nation was 7½ cents.

This policy of gyping the consumer has not been the policy merely of public service corporations but has also been the policy of other powerful companies like steel. The \$40 Pittsburgh plus price per ton for steel has been in effect many years

and steel prices have not fallen off at all during the depression. The government has tried vainly to get a lower price for itself. It has been only recently that the Public Works Administration has made an effort to get foreign steel in the United States at a figure that would compete with the monopolistic price set by the steel corporation.

By these policies big business has built up its empire.

There has been no obedience to or respect for law and order and there has been an utter disregard for workers, consumers and stockholders. They have attached technicians to them by systems of bonuses for they readily see that without the technicians they would be helpless. During this tremendous push against the community by these billionaires, it has never occurred to them that they should fit themselves for the function of real industrial statesmen. They have despised history as Henry Ford openly said. They are cultureless. They know little economics and less engineering. Their philosophy is summed up under the slogan "Buy low, sell high." They have subsidized the press which chants high-sounding litanies to the god of private initiative and profits. By means of the press they have hopelessly muddled the waters and confused values. While millions of workers have virtually reached the point of serfdom, they speak of liberty and pose as defenders of liberty. While millions of workers are regimented into bread lines, they sing the praises of private initiative. While the gap between the rich and poor is greater in America than in any other nation, these potentates of profits speak of democracy and pose as the true defenders of democracy. While their high powered corporation lawyers sit up nights devising ways and means of circumventing the law, they cry for constitutionality. The principal point in all this is that the economic system does not run itself. That fallacy has been duly exploded. It is operated by the decisions of those in power who set its policies. These billionaires, ignorant and unscrupulous, have proved that they can not operate this system for the good of the people, yet they refuse to yield at any point, guarding their ill-gotten gains with subterfuge and fallacy and when necessary with machine guns.

Now one of their number declares that "We are fighting for self-preservation." Unfortunately, this is also true for the underlying population. The stage has been reached where millions of unemployed have lost patience and where the partially employed are losing patience. Respectable and conservative workmen looking into the dark and sinister future are beginning to mutter words of force rather than of persuasion. And all along the line these potentates of profits refuse to yield; refuse to change their methods, and defend their profiteering system as though it were a secret trust from God. There is danger ahead. The red lights are flashing and yet these drivers of the economic machine careen down the public highway like drunken sailors.

There are enough raw materials, adequate plant, supreme organization, workmanly skill, technical plans in the United States to create a civilization capable of giving health and comfort to all, but it cannot be done by a guarantee of the unequal distribution of income. Indeed it is a struggle for self-preservation—a bitter struggle! Who will win?

Demand for Constitutional Reform Grows

IT is likely that the unconstitutional right of the Supreme Court to declare social legislation unconstitutional will be challenged in the coming presidential campaign.

A number of adverse decisions by courts, including the Supreme Court, have crippled or nullified important parts of Roosevelt's recovery program. At the same time organized labor has seen laws into the passage of which it had put years of study and effort, thrown out on the grounds of unconstitutionality. The results of the outlawing of hard-fought social legislation have been so keenly felt that it is believed that change in the Constitution itself must be made. The proponents of such change are united on the result they wish to achieve: that Congress should have power to legislate for the whole nation on important social questions.

Shortly following the NRA decision, several writers in the labor press pointed out that the power to interpret the Constitution was never delegated to the Supreme Court by the Constitution itself; and that the court's action was an usurpation of power never entrusted to it by any authority save its own. One of the keenest writers in the labor movement made the assertion that Congress ought immediately to impeach every Supreme Court judge for being in possession of stolen property. Others demanded that the legislation which had been tossed on the scrap heap be immediately redrawn and passed by Congress, daring the court to take another crack at it. A third faction went into action favoring a constitutional amendment.

Two prospective amendments to the Constitution were introduced in June, one in the Senate by Senator Norris of Nebraska; another quite different one in the House by Representative Marcantonio, of New York.

Senator Norris' proposed amendment would provide that, unless challenged within six months from their enactment, all acts of Congress must be considered as conforming to the Constitution, and that, when suits challenging the constitutionality of legislative acts are commenced within the prescribed time, such acts cannot be declared unconstitutional except by more than two-thirds vote of the justices; and finally, that the lower federal courts should be stripped of all power to declare a law unconstitutional under any circumstances, exclusive and original jurisdiction being reserved for the Supreme Court. This is now in the hands of the Senate judiciary committee, without much hope of its being brought out of committee during the present session, but it will remain to be disposed of during the next session.

Would Expand Social Legislation

Representative Marcantonio's proposed amendment has a similar aim but instead of seeking to limit the powers

Though stifled by the hostile press, the contention that Supreme Court usurpation of legislation shall not bar progress, grows.

of the courts it sets out to define and expand the powers of Congress in regard to social legislation. He has used the so-called Workers' Rights Amendment, drafted several years ago by the late Morris Hillquist, chairman of the Socialist party until his death. The amendment reads as follows:

"Section 1: The Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age; to limit the work time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners and employees in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensation or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners and employees, or from one or more such sources; to establish and take over natural resources, properties and enterprises in manufacturing, mining, commerce, transportation, banking, public utilities and other business to be owned and operated by the government of the United States or agencies thereof for the benefit of the people, and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers, farmers and consumers.

"Section 2. The power of the several states to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this article but no such legislation shall abridge or conflict with any act of Congress under this article."

Like Senator Norris' proposed amendment, this is in the hands of the judiciary committee during the present session, but Representative Marcantonio expects action at the next.

By that time, he assured the ELEC-

TRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, he expects support to develop in the administration. The Supreme Court is by no means through handing down adverse decisions on New Deal legislation, he believes. In the meantime, his measure is gathering support from a growing group of labor organizations. Such important bodies as the A. F. of L. executive council and the Chicago Federation of Labor have been considering it; and others, including international unions, city labor bodies, and other labor groups, have already given it their endorsement.

Because of President Roosevelt's outspoken displeasure after the NRA decision, Washington political writers forecast that the powers of the Supreme Court would form one of the major issues in the next presidential campaign with the Republican party defending Court and Constitution as interpreted by the Court; indeed, one Republican Congressman asserted that the President's remarks constituted ground for impeachment.

Big Business Backs Court

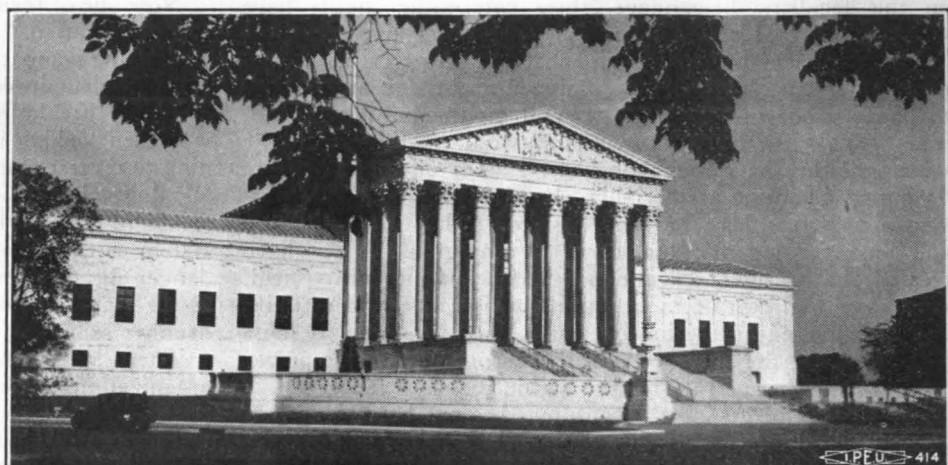
In the meantime, a weary and difficult course is indicated for social legislation designed to benefit the wage earner and farmer, with "business leaders" preparing to bring into court at the first opportunity the constitutionality of such measures as the Wagner labor disputes act.

* * * * *

What is the Constitution, what powers does it convey to Congress, to the Chief Executive, to the courts; and why is that the national law-making body is denied the power to make laws to benefit the mass of citizenry it was elected to represent?

A large volume, entitled "Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States" was published by the Government Printing Office in 1927. This contains many records, official and unofficial, of the

(Continued on page 356)



NEW U. S. SUPREME COURT BUILDING

414

Carlock.

Are Business Men Avowed Anarchists?

WHILE many spokesmen for business interests adopt for their propaganda the slogan "Stand by the Constitution," business agencies are counseling disobedience to law. "Business Week," a publication serving executives, in its issue for July 6 uses the sensational head "No Obedience!" and declares:

"NO OBEDIENCE!"

"Although the Wagner Labor Relations Act has been passed by Congress and signed by the President, it is not yet law. For nothing is law that is not Constitutional.

"The Supreme Court, contrary to general belief, does not invalidate laws; it merely decides that certain Acts of Congress are not authorized in the list of congressional powers enumerated in the Constitution, and that therefore these Acts of Congress are not law. And this is what the Supreme Court will ultimately decide about the Wagner Act, unless the court's past decisions are wholly misleading.

"Convinced that the act is an unlawful meddling with production, and with commerce within the States, employers will not obey it. The question may finally reach the Supreme Court in a case directly involving a large steel corporation or a local dealer in poultry or pencils; but whether Weir or United States Steel or Schechter is the defendant in the test case prosecuted by the Department of Justice, thousands of business firms will meanwhile have joined in a spontaneous resistance.

"Business believes that there is no logic in the cumbersome and limping declaration of policy with which Senator Wagner and his associates have prefaced the act, in the hope of getting around the Supreme Court's repeated definitions of what constitutes intrastate commerce and nothing else. The declaration asserts that the refusal of employers to accept collective bargaining leads to 'strikes and other forms of industrial strife and unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing commerce' between the states.

"Intent or necessary effect of producing such a burden—that's what the court has said must be proved before an otherwise local act can come within federal jurisdiction. But what is it that has this intent or this necessary effect? Is it the refusal of employers to accept collective bargaining? Why, no—not according to the Wagner Act. It's the 'strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest.' Therefore some sort of logical case might be made out for congressional prohibition of strikes. But in going beyond the strikes to the conditions that precede them, Congress would deal with remote actions that have neither the intent nor the necessary effect which must be proved to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court.

They openly flout the law of the land on the grounds it is not constitutional. Government by individual opinion.

"Business Week" counsels disobedience to the Wagner Labor Law.

"Business will not obey this edict. It will not submit to a one-sided Act of Congress that forbids employers to interfere with regular labor unions but does not forbid the American Federation of Labor to interfere with company unions. It is manifestly the intent of Congress to unionize American business. Unjust as this compulsion is, business would yield to it if it were lawful. But it is not. It is injustice aggravated by usurpation. It is tyranny. It is a piece of despotism which business will unitedly resist. It will be fought to the finish; and unless all the signs are deceptive, it will finish on its back."

And again in the July 20, 1935, issue, "Business Week" says:

"NOTHING IS LAW IF NOT CONSTITUTIONAL"

"An editorial in the July 6 issue of 'Business Week,' dealing with the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, has been misrepresented by various pro-labor newspapers and in speeches and articles by labor leaders, ranging from President Green of the American Federation of Labor to President Broun of the American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Green denounced the editorial in a speech in New York, and his utterances find an echo in the American Federation of Labor's 'Monthly Survey of Business,' which imputes to us 'the view that Congress is no longer the nation's lawmaker. Acts of

Congress do not become law until they have the Supreme Court's stamp of approval."

"We neither said nor implied anything of the sort. Acts of Congress become law as soon as they are signed by the President—if they are constitutional. But if they are not constitutional they never become law. All the Supreme Court does is to decide whether they were ever law. If an Act of Congress is obviously unconstitutional, no citizen is obliged to obey it."

Two years ago the National Manufacturers' Association used the same methods in undermining Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. These tactics were exposed by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL:

"Your attention is directed to the following telegram received from Washington on July 23rd.

"Associated Industries of Florida

"Graham Building Jacksonville

"Florida

"Aggressive effort on part of organized labor to unionize industry throughout nation warrants attention of all opposed to this insidious propaganda stop you are requested to contact membership your organization urging them wire or write administration strongly protesting methods as dangerous and creative of serious disturbance employer and employee relationship stop appreciate copies of material this effort

"NATIONAL ASSOCIATION."

"Members of the Associated Industries and executives of the various Florida trade groups are requested to consider taking immediate action as suggested in the above telegram.

"We suggest a communication to President Roosevelt petitioning him to issue 'A Public Proclamation' appealing to all concerned to discontinue the use of the National Industrial Recovery Act as an instrument of disturbing existing relations between employers and employees.

"It is entirely obvious that unless the efforts of organized labor to utilize the National Industrial Recovery Act as a means for unionizing American industry are promptly discontinued that widespread dislocation and disturbance may result which will largely, if not entirely, defeat the benefits that may be expected to result from the commercial features of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"We are advised that several organizations have already appealed to the President to issue such a proclamation.

"Our members are requested to keep us informed of the activities of organized labor agents in their locality."

One of the eternal conflicts out of which life is made up is that between the efforts of every man to get the most he can for his services and that of society disguised under the name of capital to get his services for the least possible return.—Justice Holmes.



Business Men Don't Throw Bombs BUT—

Tracy Asks Study of Social Control

DAN W. TRACY, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has set in motion a study of economic planning in its relation to international problems. During the closing sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, late in June, he introduced a declaration that later was remarked upon by the secretary-general in his closing address. The secretary-general described Mr. Tracy's resolution as containing the substance of all other resolutions.

MR. TRACY, Workers' delegate, United States of America: The workers of the United States have expressed to you, through their representatives, their profound interest in the question of the shortening of working hours. The subject of the 40-hour week appeared to us to be the most vital on the agenda. The interest of the workers of the United States in the subject is traditional. Mr. Samuel Gompers once said: "So long as one man is unemployed, the hours are too long." We considered the curtailment of the working day and the working week to be the most sensible and practical way to combat the inroads of machinery, mechanization and scientific organization upon man power. Now, however, we do not consider curtailment of hours as a complete solution of the problem of unemployment, and therefore we have read with deep interest and real gratification the report of the director, and in particular the opening chapter in which, from a supreme eminence, he measures the changes which appear to be taking place in political economy. He points out that recovery is still on the surface, and that international trade is little, if at all, better since 1933, and that one country after another has abandoned the policy of drift for the policy of intervention, and that not governments but society is exhibiting these interventionist tendencies; finally, that the fundamental duty of the state is to insure the standard of life for all its people.

We believe that this is a sound analysis and a true report; we believe that the director is describing the emergence of the labor tradition and the labor philosophy. When men chose to give up individualistic tactics for group action and co-operation, and formed themselves into labor unions, they drove, so to speak, the first nail into the coffin of "laissez faire."

Before a standard of life can be guaranteed to the workers of any one nation, it is necessary to surrender the principles of the old systems and old policies, namely, unlimited production, wasteful

American labor delegate to International Labour Conference wins applause for his analysis of current problems.

competition and priority of profit taking, for ordered distribution, co-operation and fairer and more just distribution of income. Labor has discovered that these latter goals are impossible without the intervention of the state. This intervention, please bear in mind, is not the result of whim or depravity on the part of workers, but of necessity dictated by circumstances. It is simply impossible for employers representing only one section of the community and of industry, to plan, direct and manage the state on behalf of the whole people. Labor supports a policy of progressively increasing the standard of living through a progressively increasing income and realizes this goal can be achieved only through the administration of socially-minded statesmen.

Labor has also learned that this new era of planned economy within a nation

depends for its success to a great extent upon international stipulation. I, therefore, ask that this conference consider the following draft resolution:

"Whereas the report of the director to the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference has drawn attention to the widespread effort to shape the structure and course of economic life in order to achieve higher living standards for the mass of the people;

"Whereas such efforts of conscious collective control tend to have a special influence upon the general conditions of the workers' life, such as employment, earnings, purchasing power and the distribution of income;

"Whereas the same report indicates that national economic measures may be framed without regard to their international repercussions and thus may tend to affect the effort towards international agreement in setting labor standards;

"The conference requests the governing body to instruct the International Labour Office to direct its attention to measures intended to give social guidance to industrial development and particularly their international aspects;

"To study those industries serving the vital needs of the people, which by reason of under-consumption of their products are especially exposed to the stress of world competition;

"In the light of the experience of the various countries, to examine measures tending to reinforce effective demand, thereby increasing economic activity and employment throughout the world, and to report to the governing body and the International Labour Conference on such measures and findings in these fields as may seem to be of outstanding importance from the point of view of social progress."

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think there can be any doubt that the work of the hours committee and the endorsement of it by the conference, although it may have disappointed some, and inevitably so, nevertheless marks a new turning point in the history of the organization. In effect, it replaces one of the paragraphs in Article 41 of the constitution, that which lays down the 48-hour week and the eight-hour day as an objective by suggesting another figure—40 hours instead of 48. That, as I see it, is the great substantial result achieved by this conference, and I have no doubt that at future conferences we shall proceed to translate that change into effective action.

Apart from that, there is a great deal of other work which is apt to

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Cornelie Mertens, Belgium, Chairman, Workers Group, International Labour Conference.

A. F. L. Will Hear Report of I. L. C.

WHEN the American Federation of Labor holds its 55th annual convention at Atlantic City in October, it will hear for the first time a report of its delegate to the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June this year. The delegate, Dan W. Tracy, International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has prepared an elaborate report to present to the convention. It is believed that the character of this report and its reception by the convention will determine the course of American labor for a number of years in relationship to international affairs. European unions, including the British, have taken a keen interest in the International Labour Conference since its inception at Washington in 1919 following the war. This group welcomed with more than formal demonstration the entrance of American labor into the conference.

The conference is not, as some labor unionists think, a convention merely, or a conference merely. It is indeed an industrial parliament dealing with problems of social justice and labor economics. Delegates are members with a given status and a definite function and with heavy responsibilities, and the fact that the American labor delegate this

American labor delegate returns to U. S. from I. L. C. and prepares report for the American Federation of Labor convention. Conference considered a success.

year carried on his work with distinction and success is believed to have established precedence for future conferences. A strong American delegation accompanied Mr. Tracy to Geneva. The other delegates were Miss Grace Abbott, and Mr. Walton Hamilton for the government, and Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn for the employers. In addition, 16 technical advisers accompanied the delegation. A delegate who attends the International Labour Conference represents not only his economic group but also has official status as representative of the United States as a whole.

Dignitaries Attend

The importance of the International Labour Conference in the diplomatic field is indicated by the fact that a number of countries send plenipotentiaries

with the rank of ambassadors to attend the conference as official delegates. The conference this year was regarded generally as a liberal conference and like any deliberative conference expresses public opinion—in this instance world public opinion. The principal question before the conference was the universal 40-hour week. This question had been before the conference years previous and had been repeatedly voted down. This year the draft convention was accepted by a large majority, and it is considered to have been a victory for labor in general for the effectiveness of the American delegation in its strategy and forceful presentation of the question of shorter hours and for liberalism in general.

The conference also voted a draft convention for the glass bottle manufacturing industry which also recorded a gain for labor's cause of shorter hours. A draft convention is a technical phrase describing the major action of the conference. It has official status because every member of the conference is obligated to submit the draft convention to the competent authority within that nation. If the competent authority accepts it and ratifies it, it then becomes the law

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Worker Delegates From 50 Nations at the 1935 International Labour Conference, Geneva.

I.P.E.U. 414

Farmers Interested in Rural Electrification

ABULETIN published by the National Popular Government League in Washington on Rural Electrification has made a remarkable appeal to the farmers of the country. This bulletin, published early in May, has gone into an edition of 10,000 and most of the subscribers for this particular bulletin have been farmers. This bulletin made a definite appeal to farmers to get accurate information about rural electrification. It warned the farmers that utilities wish to do the direction of power lines and oppose the construction work by any other agency.

The bulletin went on to say:

FOOT RULES FOR FARMERS

As to costs and the steps to be taken in applying for a loan, it will contribute to clarity if the subject is dealt with in the form of definite questions and answers, as follows:

1. Where will the electricity be obtained?

It will be supplied either from an existing "high" line owned by a utility company or a municipality or from a newly constructed generating station, using water power, coal, or a Diesel engine.

2. How may electricity be procured for the farm?

The usual procedure in the past has been to apply to the local utility service. With the government embarking upon a rural electrification program the most effective procedure would now seem to be to direct inquiries to the government agency in charge of this work.

3. What government agency will direct rural electrification?

President Roosevelt will probably soon designate the agency which will administer the \$100,000,000 program.

4. What immediate procedure should the farmer follow?

Discuss the matter with your county agricultural agent, county deputy master of the Grange, county farm bureau adviser, or corresponding official in your county. With him sketch a map showing the proposed line, the prospective customers, and approximate distance between customers. This map together with any other pertinent information such as the number of various appliances which it is expected will be connected to the line should be forwarded to the agency in Washington which will handle the work. The government will probably send representatives who will be able to advise the farmers as to how to proceed further.

5. What charge should be made for electric service?

In the ordinary farm community with at least three customers per mile of line, a minimum charge to cover line costs

Order bulletin giving the public side of Rural Electrification in wholesale lots.

might lie between \$3 and \$3.50 per month. This minimum amount to cover interest and sinking fund charges will pay for the use of sufficient energy on the average farm for lighting and water pumping.

6. What is a fair rate to be paid for the added current used?

Additional energy should be purchased at a progressively decreasing cost. A fair rate for either private company or a co-operative at the start would give a total monthly charge of \$5 for 100 kilowatt-hours (k.w.h.), \$7 for 200 k.w.h., \$8.50 for 300 k.w.h., and all over this amount at one cent per k.w.h.* (For the number of kilowatt-hours used by various appliances see the answer to Question 9.)

It should be stated however, that it is not likely that at the present time one rate will apply to the country at large, although the time may come when uniform rates will be universal. The type and characteristics of the electric line, the number of customers per mile and, more important, the amount used per customer, are all important factors in arriving at a fair rate. With the construction of the electric line certain annual charges must be paid by the owner of the line, such as interest on the money invested, depreciation and operation and maintenance. Manifestly, the more customers per mile the lower the cost for each customer. These charges accrue whether or not any electricity is used from the line.

Estimates indicate that on a rural line in average territory, with three customers per mile, there must be a total annual usage by these three customers of about 3,600 k.w.h., if a low rate is to be had. The cost of such a line ready to serve the three customers will be about \$1,000 per mile. With more customers per mile the cost and required use would increase slightly.

7. What will it cost to wire the house and barn?

The cost will vary from about \$40 upwards, depending upon such things as the

* "A 'kilowatt hour'—1,000-watt hours—is the unit used in measuring and selling electricity as the bushel is used in measuring wheat or potatoes, the gallon for gasoline, the dozen for eggs or the pound for butter. A 25-watt incandescent bulb giving light equivalent to 20 or 25 candles uses one-fortieth of a kilowatt hour if kept turned on for one hour. A kilowatt hour of electric energy will keep such a lamp going for 40 hours."—Report of the Giant Power Survey Board (Harrisburg, 1925), page 17.

type of wiring and fixtures chosen, the size of the house and barn, the number of outlets required, local labor rates and the amount of work done by the farmer himself. Sufficient outlets should be installed so that appliances may readily be connected where most convenient. Your local electrical contractor will be glad to give you an estimate.

8. How can the cost of wiring be financed?

If you cannot make an outright payment, a loan may be obtained through a government agency providing for repayment over a period of years.

9. What appliances are available and at what cost?

There are over 250 different appliances now in use. The more useful of them, together with their cost and approximate consumption are as follows:

Household Appliances

	Approximate annual consumption	Approximate first cost of appliance
Automatic water pump for shallow well	150 k.w.h.	\$75 upwards
Washing machine	25 k.w.h.	45 upwards
Vacuum cleaner	25 k.w.h.	15 upwards
Refrigerator	600 k.w.h.	75 upwards
Range	1,800 k.w.h.	65 upwards
Radio	80 k.w.h.	10 upwards
Iron	60 k.w.h.	4 upwards
Fan	20 k.w.h.	3 upwards
Water heater	3,000 k.w.h.	65 upwards

Barn and Farm Appliances

Motor, one horsepower, single phase, uses about 0.9 k.w.h. per hour of operation, \$40 upwards.
Motor, five horsepower, single phase, uses about 3.75 k.w.h. per hour of operation, \$150 upwards.
Cream separators, use about 0.33 k.w.h. per hour of operation, \$30 upwards.
Milking machines, use about 0.25 k.w.h. per hour of operation, \$85 upwards.
Five horsepower motor with pump, uses about 3.75 k.w.h. per hour of operation, \$380 upwards. (This pump will deliver 350 gallons of water per minute with 40-foot head.)
Incubator, 300-egg size, uses about 0.25 k.w.h. per hour of operation, costs from \$70 upward.

The use of a water pump makes possible the installation of an inside bathroom, the fixtures of which (bath tub, toilet and wash basin) will cost from \$50 upward.

10. Under what plans may appliances be purchased?

There is an existing government agency, The TVA Electric Home and Farm Authority, through which appliances may be purchased and paid for in monthly payments extending over longer periods than those now in effect with private companies. The length of

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Will Rural Wiring Develop Yardstick?

THE United States Government has set aside \$100,000,000 for rural electrification. Hitherto this field has been neglected largely because it has not been profitable for private electric utilities who control 95 per cent of the production to build the lines necessary to take the power to the farm homes. It is thought that four cut-offs per mile represent about the average market for this type of wiring. Though the private electric utilities have not developed this field it is expected that they will lay claim to the largest share of the \$100,000,000 in loans so that they may dominate the rural electrical field as they have residence custom in the cities. However, in a release recently put out by the Rural Electrification Administration, it is revealed that a great many public and farm co-operative organizations have made application for loans in order to build these lines for themselves. The National Electrical Contractors Association has also sent a communication to the Rural Electrification Administration offering co-operation in the problems of the administration. Costs of rural electrification vary greatly, depending upon the territory in which the lines are built. In some sections of the country hand labor can successfully erect lines more cheaply than by the machine process. What is a fair cost per mile is expected to be determined by the Rural Electrification Administration.

It was reported in Washington that the administration expects to influence contractors who accept loans to make their projects models of good workman-

What is fair profit? What is labor's share? What are good standards?

ship, technical efficiency and economy. It is believed that the administration has the yardstick goal in mind. A fair profit, a fair deal to labor, and good service are expected. Rural electrification is also expected to stimulate all kinds of power machinery, domestic appliances and other equipment hitherto not available to many farm homes. The following release was given to the press by the Rural Electrification Administration:

Forty-six states are represented in the applications for rural power and light projects to be built out of loans from the Rural Electrification Administration, Administrator Morris L. Cooke announced today.

Co-operatives Apply

The greater number of applications has come from public bodies and farm co-operative organizations, although some of those made by private utility companies involve much longer lines and larger loans. While REA will make loans to all groups, public and private, on the same terms, it was announced that preference will be given to applications from public bodies.

Mr. Cooke said: "Following the policies outlined in the Federal Water Power Act, the bill creating the Tennessee Val-

ley Authority and elsewhere, preference in the building of lines will be given to applications from municipalities and other agencies of the state and to non-profit associations such as co-operatives."

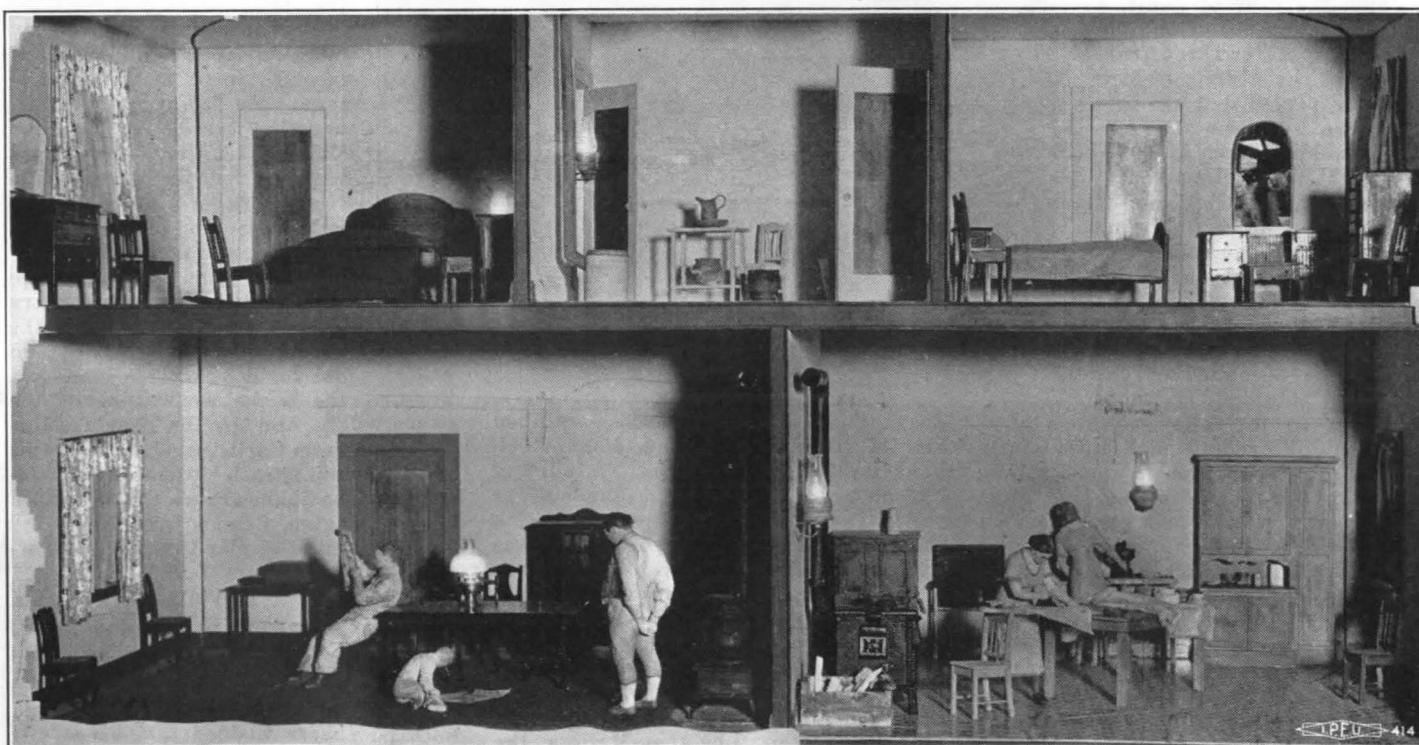
"The congressional intent in this matter is so clear that irrespective of the allotments made to private companies adequate funds will be kept in reserve to meet any demands from public sources."

"We have been gratified by the extremely wide geographical distribution of the applications for power and light projects and of the inquiries concerning proposed projects. Inquiries have come in rapidly and in large volume from every state in the union. Forty-six of the states already are represented by projects pending. Authorizations of loans for the first of these projects will be made soon."

"Although the private power companies have been fully co-operative and have quite a number of projects pending with us, the public bodies and the farm co-operative organizations have acted decidedly more promptly and have submitted many more applications in point of numbers."

Well over half of the applications have come from states, municipalities, public power or utility districts and other public agencies. About 40 per cent have been filed by rural co-operatives. The private power companies have furnished only about 6 per cent of the total number of projects pending.

On the other hand, the contribution
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Courtesy PWA

Diorama of the Unelectrified Farm Home Used by the Department of Interior to Point to Needs of Electrification.

How Morgan "Aided" President Cleveland

HOW the first J. P. Morgan put the President of the United States on the spot in 1895 and forced the government to accept his terms in a deal that netted the financier millions, is history, but you will not find an account of that grim incident in the school books. It has been permitted to be forgotten, for the most part, for it reflected no glory either on Grover Cleveland, who unsuccessfully opposed his will against the power of organized wealth, or upon J. P. Morgan, who held out for his profit when the U. S. Treasury was at the point of suspending payment.

The United States was having a difficult time staying on the gold standard because of a constant draining away of the gold reserve in the Treasury. According to law, greenback notes might be exchanged for gold. In addition, agitation of coinage of silver was rampant in Congress and the country. In 1890 a silver purchase act was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,000,000 ounces of silver each month, paying for it in Treasury notes which were redeemable in either silver or gold coin.

When Cleveland's administration took office, the gold reserve had fallen to the \$100,000,000 mark and was still diminishing. Efforts to build it up were unsuccessful. In 1893, the year of panic, a special session of Congress was called. After three frantic months the silver purchase act was repealed, but too late to restore a confidence. As in the banking crisis of 1932-33, frightened citizens felt safer with a hidden hoard of gold. Others were obtaining it to ship abroad, selling at a profit. "The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation * * * is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation," said Cleveland in a message to Congress. "The same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties * * * see an advantage in repeating the operation." The Secretary of the Treasury tried to meet the situation by an issue of \$50,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, to be sold for gold.

We quote from Frank P. Weberg's study, "The Background of the Panic of 1893":

"The bids for these bonds came in slowly and it was only through the aid

A chapter from the past which makes good reading for the present.

of prominent bankers that the Secretary of the Treasury was able to sell them. The gold from this first sale of bonds brought the reserve to a little more than \$107,000,000, but this healthy condition

tion, who told a congressional investigating committee some years later that he did not believe that the affairs of a private banking house should be open even to its clients, stepped into the picture. The Treasury had tried to sell a bond issue abroad and had been refused—unless the bonds were payable in gold the House of Rothschild would not touch them.

But on the same day that Morgan received a request to attend a conference at the Sub-Treasury, he received a communication from the Rothschilds suggesting joint action to avert a calamity. When August Belmont, their American agent, walked into his office that morning, Morgan already had drawn up a draft of a syndicate proposal. This the two delivered at the Sub-Treasury.

"I don't know whether we can get hold of enough gold, either here or abroad," Morgan said, according to his biographer, John K. Winkler, "but we are willing to try. In our opinion, no popular loan is possible. Here is a memorandum of our terms. You can take it to Washington and let us know what the President and Mr. Carlisle think of it."

The terms were brief and merciless. A 30-year 4 per cent bond at a price equivalent to 104½, when existing U. S. 4 per cents were bringing 111 on the open market.

On the following Saturday morning Morgan and Belmont received word that their proposal was favorably received, and the word went around Wall Street that Morgan had rescued the Treasury. The New York World, under the crusading Joseph Pulitzer, sprang into a campaign warning Cleveland and Carlisle against delivering the country to the money interests—the President was urged to stand out for a 3 per cent loan—"If the banks won't take it, the people will." And then on Monday Morgan heard from Carlisle that the deal was off—the administration would try a popular loan. The financier took the next train for Washington, Belmont with him.

"President Cleveland received Morgan and Belmont on Tuesday morning, February 5," says Winkler. "Morgan and Cleveland were old acquaintances, having met frequently, during the period between his first and second terms, when Cleveland practiced law in New York. Both men were wedded to tobacco. It had been Morgan's habit, when in Wash-



Narrow Dark Wall Street Reaches Out to Control Main Streets Throughout the Nation.

did not last. The withdrawals continued and in November another \$50,000,000 bond issue was announced. A number of bids were received, but the bid for "all or none" by 33 banking firms acting together was accepted. The gold was scarcely in the Treasury before it was drawn out again. In December, 1894, while \$58,538,500 in gold was added to the reserve by this second sale of bonds \$32,000,000 was withdrawn; and in January, 1895, \$45,000,000 more was taken out."

It was at this time that Morgan, the financial pirate, who named his yacht "The Corsair" in a sort of self-glorifica-

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Garibaldi vs. Mussolini: A Contrast

"Garibaldi! Who is Garibaldi? A man, and nothing more. But a man in the sublimest sense of that word. A man who stands for liberty and humanity....

"Has he an army? No. Just a handful of volunteers. Has he munitions of war? None. Any powder? A few barrels at most. Any cannon? What he captures from the enemy.

"What, then, is the secret of his strength? How does he contrive to win? I will tell you: it is the soul of the people. Wheresoever he goes or rushes, his progress is like a trail of fire. His handful of men petrifies whole regiments. Weak though he be in arms, yet those that he has are enchanted: the bullets from his rifles are more than a match for cannon balls. With him goes the Revolution."

—Victor Hugo.

INDEPENDENCE, liberty, national honor, these are the things for which Garibaldi stood. Born in Nice in 1807, he grew up in a disjointed Italy, an Italy having no political unity. For 14 centuries following the fall of the ancient Roman empire Italy had been composed of hostile, jealous states, dominated by petty Bourbon princes and foreign despots. But Giuseppe Garibaldi, while yet a youngster, dreamed of a re-united kingdom of Italy, a dream which he pursued all his life and finally in 1870 brought into being, though it cost him three wars and many wounds to do so. His chief concern was to drive intruders out of the land. He reminded his soldiers frequently that it was "better to die than to live as slaves to the foreigner."

It was during Italy's second war for independence that, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi proclaimed himself dictator. Unlike that dictator of more recent date, Premier Benito Mussolini, born in 1883, only a year after the death of Garibaldi, the latter confined his dictatorship to strictly military affairs. His uncompromising nature had no use for polities or diplomacy. "I have nothing to do," he said, "with men or political parties. My country and nothing else but my country, is my object."

Upon learning that his native province of Nice along with another northern Italian province had been ceded to France as the price of Napoleon's aid in Italy's fight to cast off the yoke of foreign control, Garibaldi burst into rage. "I have no wish to cease to be a citizen of Nice," he declared. "I recognize no power on earth as having the right to take away from an independent people its nationality, and I protest against the wrong done to Nice by corruption and violence. I reserve to myself and my fellow-citizens the right of claim-

The great patriot and leader compared to the present egoist of the Fascist empire.

ing back the land of our birth on the day when 'the rights of nations' shall no longer be mere empty words."

How different this foreign policy—so similar to the Monroe Doctrine followed by our own nation for many years—



IL DUCE

He who loves to fancy himself the modern successor of Roman emperors now plays with the fire of war, without the disciplining force of democratic reference.

from the aggressive policy adopted by Mussolini.

Garibaldi had no well-trained army, no scientifically equipped artillery, no highly skilled engineering staff. He did not have the wealth of a nation at his back. His rough and ready volunteers had no shining boots and uniforms. They had to supply their own guns. Frequently they did not have even one meal in a day.

Yet wherever Garibaldi went, he had only to speak and great numbers flocked to follow him. His zeal inspired all audiences with confidence in his leadership. At Naples he said, "Soldiers, what I have to offer you is this—hunger, thirst, cold, heat, no pay, no barracks, no rations, frequent alarms, forced marches, charges at the point of the bayonet. Whoever loves honor and the fatherland, follow me!" Three thousand lads and men

sprang to their feet as one to join his troops. Resort to the conscript was unthinkable to Garibaldi.

Great Tactician

Dictator Garibaldi did not safely sit in a palace to direct his army from afar. Where the fighting was the thickest, there in the center of action, his red shirt was sure to be found. When his forces seemed most hopelessly outnumbered, by cleverly misrepresenting his own strength, he would trick and outwit the enemy. With one or two thousand followers he would attack forces of five or six thousand and wrest from them important vantage points.

Always quick to the defense of the weak and oppressed against the strong and aggressive, Garibaldi won the honest admiration, respect and trust of the people. The popular acclaim which greeted him from all sides was not the acclaim accorded by dictatorial censorship and intimidation. It was that rare love of the masses for a genuine benefactor.

Nor did he ever swerve from his purpose to free his people from despotism and to insure to them the unhampered exercise of their rights under a constitutional monarchy. Parliamentary government, as we know it in this country and as Italy knew it until the advent of Fascism, has little reality there today. Actually, the plebiscite is a farce. At a general election a single list of names for the offices to be filled is presented to the people, to be accepted or rejected as a whole. The Italian people have no power to select their own representatives by nomination and vote. The opposition is allowed no opportunity to publicly express its views during a campaign. Neither is it permitted even to refrain from voting.

What use to resist when Mussolini openly declares, as he did before his Chamber of Deputies on December 8, 1928: "We are mathematically certain of continuance of power. * * * This plebiscite will take place under absolute tranquillity. We will exercise neither trickery nor pressure. The people will vote perfectly freely. I hardly need to remind you, however, that a revolution may consent to be endorsed by a plebiscite, but never to be overthrown by it."

In many cases voters in that election were informed, through circulars emanating from the national public employment associations, that names of persons failing to indorse the list of deputies presented to them "will be communicated to the local branch of the National Fascist party, and to the enterprise by which each one of them is employed for eventual further action." Furthermore, the

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Technicians Make or Break Great Stars

By Hollywood Commentator

In a quaint Chinese city the theater showing American motion pictures has just discharged its audience. A young Chinese boy in his early twenties emerges from the theater and shuffles down the street. He is exalted by the picture just shown, transported to far off lands. Tomorrow, he's a drab desk in one of the semi-modern business houses of China, performing the menial tasks incidental to his employment. But tonight, love, romance and adventure spread before his greedy eyes on the silver screen. He passes one of the small streets where a public letter writer holds forth. On the impulse of the moment, while still under the spell of the picture he has just seen, he indites a letter, which is written in painful English by the public letter writer, to the star whose image is still fresh in his memory, and thus is added another letter to the torrent of fan mail arriving at the studios every day coming from every quarter of the globe.

Pictures are shown today from the frozen wastes of the north to the smallest village in every country in the world, and even ocean liners are equipped with theaters for the entertainment of passengers. Audiences everywhere respond largely the same. The fan mail immediately following a successful picture in which one of the players stars, reaches a high tide. Indeed, the fortunes of our stars are determined by their box office value, which in turn is reflected by the amount of fan mail received. Incidentally, in the case of the most famous stars, they rarely if ever, see any of their fan mail. It usually winds up in the "prop" department to be used in post office or similar scenes.

What was it that moved our young Chinese friend to employ a letter writer to advise the star of the happiness she brought to him and of his admiration for her? The one scene that most impressed him was a close up of the beautiful star "emoting." This particular shot, while only a few feet long, occupying but a few seconds of time on the screen, carried such appeal that the emotions of this lad and of hundreds of others of every race and creed throughout the world, were so appealed to, that he was impelled to tell the star of it.

This beautiful shot was chosen from among a dozen or more made, to pick the most appealing. When viewed from a projection room for the purpose of selecting the most desirable, each one was found to have some fault. This particular shot was the only one photographically perfect or rather the best photographically, but the sound was not the most desirable. At one point, her voice broke, and were it permitted to be exhibited as recorded, it would have detracted from the tremendous appeal this young lady enjoys.

After conferences, it was decided that the shot most photographically beautiful

Active man on movie lot exposes the technical "build-up" of imperfect human material into perfect productions.

should be used and again the technicians are called upon to do the difficult or well-nigh impossible; to perfect sound where it was imperfect. Again the genius, the technical ability, the ingenuity and knowledge of the technical departments comes to the front. The sound from previous "takes" that was acceptable can not be used, because no two shots are identical. The timing and phrasing of a word would throw lip action and sound out of synchronism.

In this instance, the desired "take" was run on a screen and the actress rehearsed until she was letter perfect with the lip movement, tempo and mood of her image on the screen, and a new recording was made with the recording devices in absolute synchronism and the best of the recordings made selected, and placed with the original picture. This is expensive of course, but the tremendous box office value of the star warrants immense investments to preserve and enhance her value.

This young lady sang several songs

during the course of the picture. Several times she was singing with an orchestra. A long shot would have shown the microphone required to pick up her voice. To those on the inside, it is known that while her voice is sweet and beautiful, it is so weak that she could hardly be heard more than a few feet away. This, too, has been solved by the technical men who have grown with sound since its inception in the making of motion pictures. This young lady sang her song, weeks and sometimes months before her picture was taken.

Flaws Scrupulously Eliminated

At the time she was singing, a "play-back" was reproducing the original recording on the set. The orchestra, the singer, and the dancers were playing, singing and dancing in time to the original recording, with the cameras running in synchronism. This all being shot silent. The original recording placed with the picture, carried the illusion that the picture and recording were made at the same time.

It must be understood that when a motion picture is being exhibited, it consists of a series of still pictures on a strip of film. On one edge of the picture a small portion of the film is utilized for what is termed "sound track."

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RECORDING MACHINES AND CONTROL PANEL—FOX FILM RECORDING AND SCORING DEPARTMENT

This view is a portion of the Twentieth Century Fox re-recording department showing the re-recording machines at left, motor control switchboard center, and several reproducing machines called "dummies", right. Elaborate motor patching boards (not shown) permit selection of various combinations of machines with pilot indication on wall (rear). Photo by courtesy of Twentieth Century-Fox.

Arbitration is Tried by Toledo

Toledo.

TOLEDO is a city of 300,000 inhabitants situated on one of the finest harbors on the Great Lakes. Up to 1929 it appeared to be moving toward permanent prosperity due to the steel, automobile accessory and glass industries. At one time there were 23,000 men employed in the automobile business. This large number has been reduced perhaps to a thousand men and the difference in these two figures vividly reveals the extent of the depression in Toledo.

Toledo has also been a city dominated considerably by the public utility company, namely, the Toledo Edison Power Company. A new vision seems to be animating Toledo. The power company no longer has supreme authority in the community. The labor unions have made great strides during the depression and now are unusually strong and respected by the entire city. The newspapers appear to be willing to give at least a fair reporting of labor activities. There is a strong central labor union and individual unions have built up their membership in a large degree. The power company has had rocky sledding during the last few years because large industrialists are impatient at the high rates required of them and a certain group of citizens have become interested in municipal ownership. It is against this background of changing power that one must see the strike of Local Union 245, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which resulted in a decision by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, granting a 5 per cent increase to the local union and subjecting the other 15 per cent demanded by the local to arbitration.

Proceedings Open

These arbitration proceedings got under way in Toledo courthouse beginning July 23. The arbiter appointed by the U. S. Department of Labor was Dr. George E. Stocking. George Wells, attorney of the Toledo Edison Company, and Edward D. Bieretz, acting president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are the other members of this board of arbitration. The company had a battery of lawyers numbering possibly five, three economists and many experts from New York to press its cause before the board of arbitration. The local union was represented by Marion H. Hedges, director of research. Briefs were presented. The union took the position that financial holding companies have fastened upon the profitable operating companies a system of speculation which bled the company of large sums of money and led the company to keep its rates to consumers high and its wages to labor low. The company did not wish to discuss the matter of holding companies or this financial management but based its case upon the alleged cost of living fluctuations and comparison of wages with

Proceedings under board set up by U. S. Department of Labor get under way. Public interest shown.

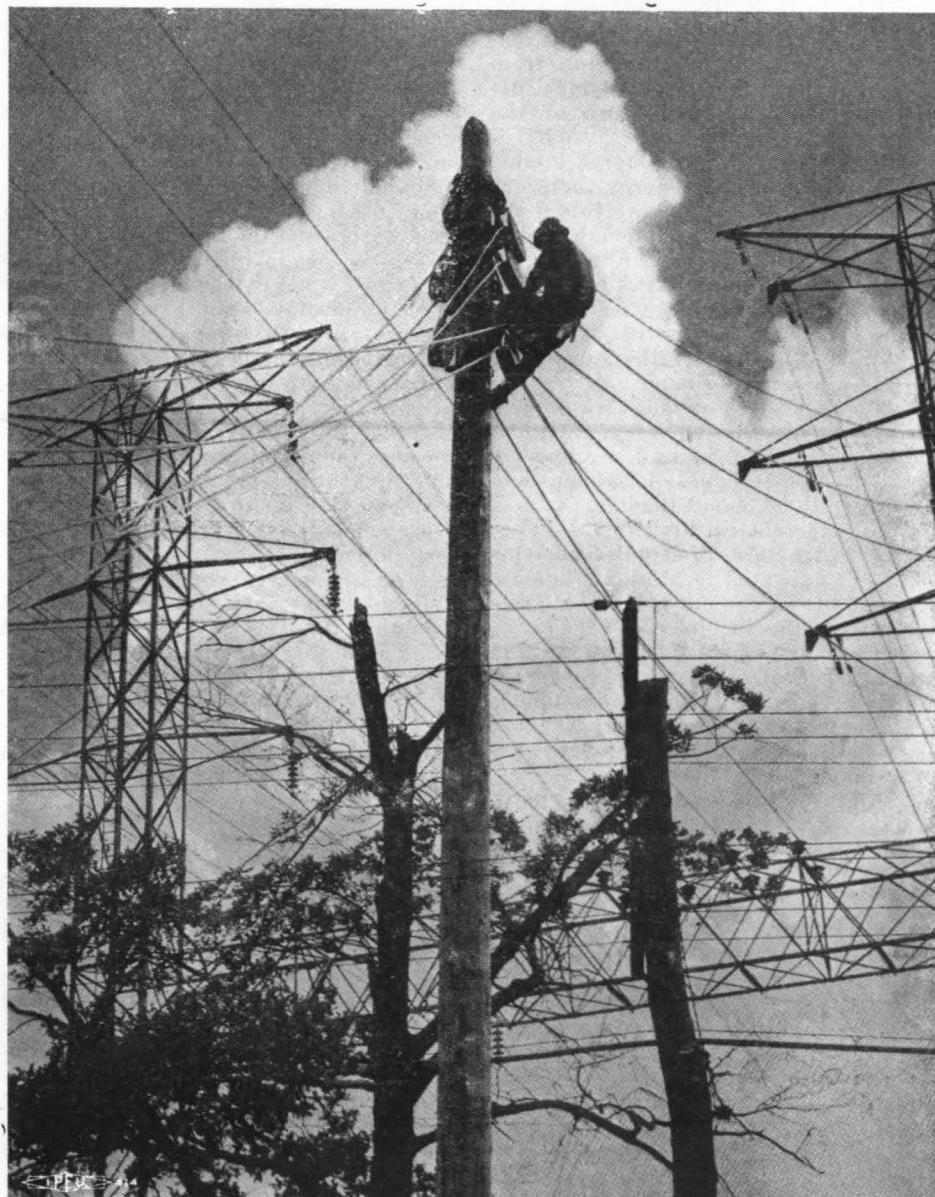
other industries. The arbiter ruled that where holding company earnings affect the earnings of the operating company this evidence could be admitted—a victory for the union position. Following two days of preparation of the rebuttal of the respective briefs, the board again went into discussion on Friday, July 26, and continued through Saturday. Then a recess was taken until August 6.

Legalistic Method Opposed

The arbitration proceedings at Toledo are looked upon as pioneer ventures in new industrial relations following the

failure of NRA. Procedure is still in a realm of obscurantism. Company lawyers used to delay and legalistic quibbling sought to fasten upon the proceedings the aspect of a court of law. Labor opposed this on the grounds that the proceedings should be in the nature of an arbitral inquiry, seeking to get facts that bear upon the major principles of wage maintenance. What is done in Toledo subsequently, the success or failure of the arbitration proceedings, is expected to have a wide bearing on future adoption of this method by labor. Labor has often opposed arbitration on the ground that it is slow, expensive and what is of more consequence, that it is impossible to secure a neutral arbiter. Up to this point no criticism either from the company or labor was directed against Dr. Stocking in his handling of the case.

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Linemen Must Be Ready Day and Night to Keep Service Moving.

Earth's Hot Interior Can Make Electricity

By L. W. E. KIMBALL, Clearwater, Fla.

THE article by William Bigelow, in the May number of the JOURNAL describing the possibilities of a solar power plant brings to my remembrance a solar power plant that I helped to build and operate about 30 years ago in the city of Everett, Mass.

It might be of interest to you and the readers of the JOURNAL if I gave you a brief description of it and the possible application of the thermo-dynamic principles involved to an enormous amplification of our existing electrical power supply.

This sunpower plant was located in an old wooden building on the marshes and consisted of an appropriate device for collecting the sun's rays and using them to heat the water in an insulated tank.

In this tank was a coil of metal tubing constituting the boiler, and this boiler contained a fluid that vaporized under the influence of the hot water and delivered at the turbine nozzles of a turbo-generator set a pressure varying from 100 to 125 pounds per square inch, depending upon the temperature of the water.

As each pound of water stored up one British thermal unit of energy for every degree of Fahrenheit that we raised the temperature of the water, enough energy was stored up in the tank to tide over the nights and the days when it rained or was cloudy. In fact, I remember one day when we ran the lights in the place from the stored up energy of the sun at the end of a three-day rainstorm.

This little plant was operated off and on for many months and two of the small company interested in building it were experienced powerhouse electricians and I happened to be one of them.

The liquid that we used in the boiler was perfectly safe to handle, non-corrosive and appeared to be stable in spite of all the use it was put to. After passing through the turbine this vapor was condensed in a surface condenser and pumped back into the boiler. So far as we could see, after many months of use the liquid was unaffected in any way and the metal it came in contact with was not in any way corroded.

The natural question is, why was nothing done with it in a commercial way?

Sun Prodigal of Waste

The answer is that we soon discovered that by reason of the high latitude and high humidity, a large proportion of the sun's heat was absorbed before reaching the earth. If we went to the dry and sunny regions in the west then we were too far away from the industrial centers to permit our transmitting our electric power, as the art of long distance transmission was yet in its infancy. In other words, we were ahead of our times.

However, there are other natural power resources that can be developed by this simple system. The two essential

Another suggestive article in utilizing natural agencies as power sources.

requirements for this simple system are an abundant supply of both hot and cold water near each other.

Nature has shown us in many places how to obtain such a supply of hot water from the interior heat of the earth. In the Yellowstone National Park the ideal conditions exist and nature has there demonstrated a simple way of bringing that heat to the surface in a form readily usable.

There are three conditions that must exist at a given spot to make possible the thermal activities that show themselves so spectacularly as they do in that unique wonderland.

Earth's Hot Heart May Aid

First. The hot interior of the earth must come within a mile or two of the surface. Second. There must be an abundant supply of water at the surface. Third. All the strata between the surface waters and the hot interior must be either porous in character or so fractured as to permit these surface waters to seep downwards until they come into contact with the hot rocks, when they are converted into boiling waters and steam.

By the force of gravity and the expansive force of the steam this hot water is forced to the surface by another path through the porous and fractured strata and manifests itself in the shape of hot springs, geysers and steam jets.

Anyone seriously proposing to utilize this potential energy by converting it into electric power would be met by the objection that it would be an act of vandalism to mar the scenic beauty of this unique park by the erection of unsightly powerhouses.

Natural Beauty Preserved

If we were dealing with waterfalls this would be a valid objection as it would be necessary to destroy the fall in order to convert the potential power into electrical power.

Not so however in the case of geysers and hot springs. Only the run-off or waste waters would need to be used and there would be no interference with the spectacular effects of these hot springs and geysers. These waste waters could be stored in inconspicuous surface tanks or underground tanks flush with the surface. The powerhouses would need to be only one-story or even half a story above ground, and need in no way mar the scenic beauty of the park. No smoke stacks, tall chimneys, tall powerhouses, coal piles or ash piles would need to spoil or commercialize the landscape.

Geologists claim that these thermal activities have been going on in the Yellowstone National Park for something like 80,000 years. So, if they only continued 1,000 or 2,000 years longer the development of this power would constitute at this time a permanently productive enterprise for the employment of our unemployed skilled and unskilled labor.

In this gigantic laboratory nature has constructed an enormous irregular shaped U-tube that for thousands of years has been functioning as another one of nature's original inventions. The purpose of this invention is to serve as a crude sort of hydraulic escalator whose function it is to bring, night and day, the potential power from the interior of the earth to the surface.

The purpose of this article is to show how we can give Old Dame Nature a boost by finishing an incompletely job and converting this raw material into useful electric power.

Although nature has shown us here how to make available something like 200,000 to 500,000 horsepower of the interior heat of the earth, she has done much more. She has made us here a model of the key by which we may unlock another vast storehouse of electric power.

An eminent statistician has estimated that the interior heat of the earth amounts to 25,000,000 times the amount of heat latent in all the coal and oil still remaining beneath the earth's surface.

If only one hundredth of 1 per cent of this heat could be reached it would be worth our serious consideration.

It is not at all impossible that there are other places in this country where there are pools of heat near the surface that do not manifest their presence by reason of the lack of other favorable conditions. One of these may be lack of an adequate supply of surface water at the particular spot where the heat pool is located. Or it may be that the water is present but that not all the intervening strata are sufficiently porous or fractured to permit the surface waters to come in contact with the hot interior.

The mathematical chances are very much against all these favorable conditions existing at the same spot.

Take the oil industry as a somewhat striking analogy. We know that if we had always depended upon natural conditions bringing the underground pools of oil to the surface that the oil industry would only be a small fraction of what it is now.

Man was obliged to come to nature's assistance by drilling the intervening strata and in many cases fracturing this strata with high explosives and even after that pumps sometimes have to be used. Much time has to be spent in

(Continued on page 354)

Engineer's Technical Notes on Coaxial Cable

SATISFACTORY telephonic communication by means of modulated carrier currents over open and cable wire circuits has been used for some time. By this method a single circuit may be employed to carry several conversations at the same time without interference, the fundamental carrier frequency for each conversation covering a definite band. The number of bands is limited only by the transmission constants of the circuits involved and the apparatus required. In conventional types of circuits, interference from outside sources increases as the over all frequency band broadens and where the attenuation (reduction in signal strength as the distance from the source increases) is relatively great it is necessary to install repeater stations at relatively frequent intervals to prevent the signal strength from falling to a point where interference becomes objectionable. One method of improving the transmission characteristics of such systems lies in the use of a newly developed coaxial cable. In general this cable consists of an outside cylindrical conductor having another solid conductor held in its geometric center by insulating spaces as in figure 1.

The width of frequency band permissible in such a cable varies approximately as the square of the inside diameter of the cylinder. In one size proposed for commercial purposes where this diameter is about 0.3 inch, a band of 1,000,000 cycles is feasible and with greater diameters this would be increased as indicated. In the size mentioned, with repeater stations located at 10-mile intervals, 200 channels are available for ordinary telephonic conversation assuming another similar cable is available to complete two-way operation. It would also be possible to allocate 100 bands with two-way transmission over a single cable.

The principal advantage of the coaxial type over present conventional forms of cable lies in the fact that the outer cylinder acts as a shield with the undesirable interfering currents concentrated on its outer surface. The desirable currents, due to skin effect, are crowded along the inner surface of the cylinder and the outside of the central conductor. It is interesting to note that the shielding becomes more effective as the frequency increases. While the line losses are high, freedom from interference permits the useful signal strength to fall to lower levels without injury to quality of transmission. The attenuation of the coaxial cable is lower than in the usual circuit. For instance, in a No. 16 cable pair the attenuation at 500 kilocycles is about 8.5 decibels per mile, while with the coaxial type having 0.3 inch inside diameter it is about 4 decibels at the same frequency. In addition, attenuation due to temperature changes is minimized since the dielectric is largely gaseous.

A. T. & T. wins right to experiment with hook-up device for television.

Successful transmission for television purposes requires a single frequency band of about one million cycles and the cable just described in its entirety meets this requirement admirably. In addition it is especially adapted as a circuit for teletype machines, telegraphy and picture transmission.

From a mechanical standpoint such cable is relatively easy to handle. The spacer for the central conductor may be

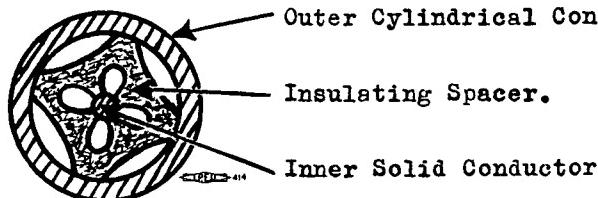


Figure 1.

a spirally wound insulating tape with large voids or insulating washers employed as separators. The conductors are ordinarily covered with a lead sheath to keep out moisture, and several such conductor systems may be enclosed in a single sheath if desired. Unlike conventional circuits which rely on balance to reduce interference, the outer conductor is usually grounded.

This type of cable is definitely out of the laboratory stage although still experimental and offers attractive possibilities in telephone communications and television developments.

Electrical workers are familiar with methods of transmission using carrier currents. In brief, certain fundamental frequencies constituting a band are assigned to each source. For example, in a circuit having a frequency range of 1,000,000 cycles, 200 bands having fundamental carrier frequency range of 5,000 cycles each are possible. Now if each of the frequency bands is modulated by signals from 200 separate sources, 200 distinct communication channels are available over one circuit simultaneously and without interference with each other.

Satisfactory television transmission in its present state of development requires the complete service of a circuit over a range of approximately 1,000,000 cycles, and again this cable fills this requirement.

While the coaxial cable (so-called because the axes of the two conductors are coincident) in an elementary form has been known for a comparatively long

time, its use in communications circuits is quite new and possibly still somewhat in the experimental stage as far as commercial applications are concerned. It is believed to hold much promise.

This particular cable and use is covered by patents Nos. 1,835,031, 1,941,116, 1,818,027 and 1,795,204, issued to Espenschied, Affel and Green during the years 1931 and 1933. Also, there are doubtless other patents.

The improved cable has been used in laboratory experiments to transmit television images which are clear and definite. Research has been carried to the point where it is necessary to test its performance under field conditions.

It is a simple device seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and resembling any other lead-covered cable. The core, however, is made up of two side-by-side copper tube conductors, each of which contains a copper wire supported by a series of rubber disc insulators which prevent contact with the tubes. The space between the tube and its shielded wire is filled with air or nitrogen gas. The cable also contains eight ordinary telephone wires.

Each tube will carry the current only one way. The new cable, officials said, is capable of transmitting a band of frequencies about 1,000,000 cycles wide, which will carry 200 telephone conversations or the extremely rapid impulses necessary for television.

Song of Comradeship

Come, I will make the continent
indissoluble,
I will make the most splendid race the
sun ever shown upon.
I will make divine magnetic lands,
With the love of comrades,
With the life-long love of comrades.

I will plant companionship thick as trees
along all the rivers of America, and
along the shores of the great lakes,
and all over the prairies,
I will make inseparable cities with their
arms about each other's necks,
By the love of comrades,
By the manly love of comrades.

—“For You O Democracy,” by Walt Whitman.

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It can not remain undiscovered, because it is sought by too many anxious to use it.—Bourke Cockran.

Blessed are the joymakers.—N. P. Willis.

Poverty of Ill-Distributed Abundance

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston

"Human Exploitation," by Norman Thomas. Frederick Stokes Company, N. Y. \$2.75.

ARTISTS in their efforts to portray human life and work have too frequently left an impression that to be poor was, after all, the simplest and happiest form of life. Their paintings may have had a vogue, but time eventually relegated them to the garret. Now and then would come a Rembrandt, or a Millet, with a firm and direct brush, wasting no color on sham. They have left interpretations of the real meaning of poverty that will live for ages as a perpetual challenge to human greed and misrule.

The field of literature is being constantly plowed in an effort to yield works that would interpret life and human relations. Too often such efforts have been merely surface plowing and have met with a consequent short life. It requires the feeling of a Dickens, or the understanding of a Tolstoy, to expose the wrongs to which a people are subjected. The works of such writers have had a feeling of reality and have often been the moving force to create an aroused consciousness that abolished abuses long established.

In recent years a number of books have been written by men who hurriedly traveled about this country, jotting impressions on various forms of American life. Their interpretations have been ephemeral. They left a false impression that the years of the depression had no undermining effects on the rugged individualism of the sturdy American worker.

The new book by Mr. Thomas is a book of knowledge on the real American life of today. It makes a direct and very effective attack on the causes that are so largely instrumental in bringing on our great and lingering depression. It is an important book. It has ease of style and a clear, direct and convincing exposure of existing wrongs within our social and industrial life. It is pleasingly free of that heavy and ambiguous style that is too frequently affected by writers when they enter the field of economics and social science and are over careful not to hurt anyone's feelings.

Wide Scope of Volume

Mr. Thomas makes no hasty skimming of surface disorders. He has made, as he states, test borings of the various strata of exploited America. He starts with men who live on the land, then follows into real estate and homes, and on to the men "who farm for exercise." He drills through the lumber and mining fields and on to the new sources of power. He gives special attention to wages, working conditions and unemployment; following with chapters on

Human beings not abstractions exploited. Trade unionist likes Norman Thomas' new book, "Human Exploitation."

women in industry and the exploitation of children. He covers the labor struggle as well as the plight of the consumer and the small business man. The government is likewise called to account for its share as an exploiter. He then con-

cludes the book with a chapter that leaves the reader with thoughts that linger and cannot be easily forgotten. For he is conscious that we are in the throes of conditions that require something more than drifting to correct.

Before taking us into the main hall where the leading exhibits of human exploitation are effectively displayed, Mr. Thomas has us pause for a few moments in his ante room, and with a brief introduction prepares us for the meaning of the exhibition.

(Continued on page 351)



WORK WRITES VITAL NARRATIVES ON HUMAN FACES

States Rapidly Set Up Housing Agencies

By HELEN ALFRED, Secretary, Public Housing Conference

THE movement for public housing in the United States is rapidly switching into a nationwide tide of approval. New York and Ohio lead in housing activities, but 17 states now authorize local housing authorities. This report on state activities in the important housing field was recently made to a Senate committee by Ira S. Robbins, counsel to the New York State Board of Housing. This hearing on the Wagner-Wood Bill revealed strong support from many sources, including building trades unions and the United Mine Workers, for public housing under federal auspices.

A BILL

To promote the public health, safety, and welfare by providing for the elimination of insanitary and dangerous housing conditions, to relieve congested areas, to aid in the construction and supervision of low-rental dwelling accommodations, and to further national industrial recovery through the employment of labor and materials.

Under this title testimony was heard on June 4, 5 and 6 by the Senate committee on education and labor on the Wagner-Wood federal public housing bill and a long range, continuous government housing program such as has long been in effect in England and many of the countries of continental Europe.

Introduced in the upper house of Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, New York, as S. 2392, a duplicate of the measure, H. R. 6998, was brought to the House of Representatives by Congressman Reuben T. Wood, of Missouri, and is now being considered by the ways and means committee there.

The first section of the bill, the declaration of policy, declares congested and insanitary housing conditions to exist, the correction of which would be fostered if the provision of low-rental housing for wage workers was made a public utility.

J. W. Williams, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, indicted the past performance of speculative building in providing homes for workers, during the concentration of the working class in the cities, that has gone on in the past decade. In countless cases, said Mr. Williams, these workers have been "victimized by those in control of the properties with respect to one of the prime necessities of life—shelter. As the population has become more and more concentrated in these large centers, the opportunities for exploitation have steadily increased."

Speculators Hit by Williams

Mr. Williams estimated the profits of these exploiters as ranging from 40 to 200 per cent—and even higher in some cases. "To these unscrupulous pro-

Wagner-Wood federal housing bill would co-ordinate efforts of states. Public housing movement grows.

moters, the housing of people cannot be left," he said, approving the purposes of the bill. He further stated his belief that the bill would improve conditions in the building industry, in which one-half of all construction workers were unemployed, while 50 per cent of those working were employed on a part-time basis.

To those conditions declared to exist in section 1 of the bill, which "undermine the standards of living of the American people," Ellis Searles, speaking for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, bore telling witness. Declaring that much of the housing of mine workers constituted rural or mountain slums, Mr. Searles said that the bill offered the opportunity for correction of these conditions.

Another correction possible under the bill was the end of the "company town," which now placed miners at a disadvantage in matters of collective bargaining, Searles stated. Such company towns were used by mine owners as a weapon against strikes. Miners and their families were evicted, forced to set up inadequate shelters, and subjected to great suffering because this prime necessity of life remained the property of the operator rather than the miner.

"Under the pending bill it would appear possible to rectify these conditions," he concluded. "In other words, not only the housing standards of the mine worker may be improved, but his independent economic status assured. Similar opportunities where conditions may be unsatisfactory may be utilized

by the textile workers of the south for improving housing conditions, or in any group of employees dependent upon company housing for shelter."

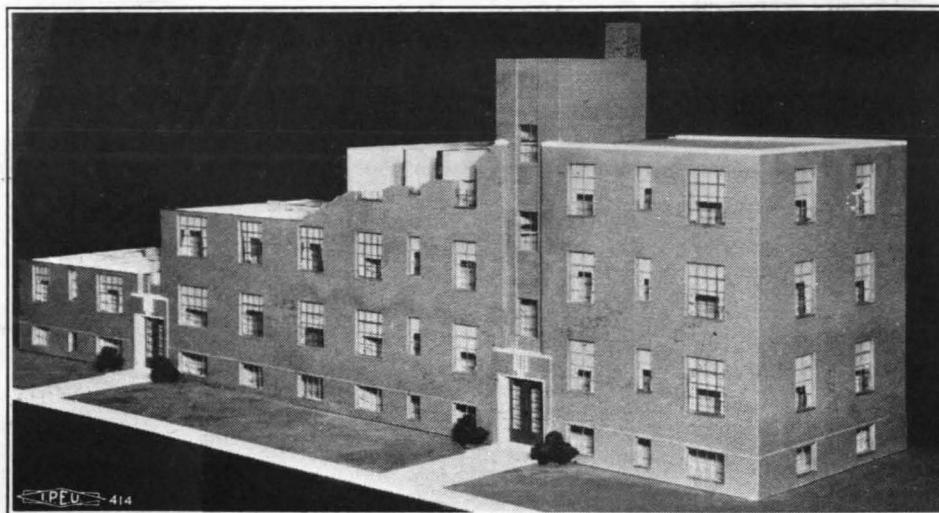
The Carl Mackley Houses of the Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, was represented at the hearings by John Edelman, secretary of the federation. He spoke for the inclusion of provisions in the bill which would guarantee full payment of union wage scales on all government housing construction. The same stipulation was made by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who appeared to give her approval of the basic aims of the Wagner-Wood housing bill.

That section of the bill, providing for the establishment of a permanent division of housing in the Department of the Interior, brought official approval from the Secretary of the Interior, under whom as Administrator of Public Works, the emergency housing program has so far developed. Col. H. B. Hackett, former head of the housing division and now Assistant Deputy Administrator of Public Works, also commended this provision of the bill.

Mayor La Guardia Acts

Another section, dealing with the administration and execution of a long-range national low-rental housing program, won the approval of those municipal officials who were either present at the hearings or submitted memoranda supporting the measure. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, of New York City, brought the approval of the U. S. conference of mayors for a national housing program financially aided by the federal government, and executed by cities through their housing authorities. Langdon Post, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, commended the provisions of the bill that would delegate the initiation, construction and management of

(Continued on page 354)



Courtesy PWA

A Model of a Modern Apartment Furnishing Light and Air.

DETAILED AND TABULATED VOTE OF LOCAL UNIONS UPON REFERENDUM PROPOSITIONS I, II, III

Following are the individual votes of the local unions of the Brotherhood, on the referendum recently submitted for consideration of the membership.

Proposition No. I provides for amending Article XVI by eliminating therefrom the present sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and substituting therefor new sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and adding thereto sections 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Proposition No. II amends Article XXIX, Section 2, by eliminating the word "shop" and substituting the designation Class "B", and by adding Class "B" chartered after the word "mixed" in the last sentence of Section 2.

Proposition No. III amends Article XXIX, Section 8, by eliminating the entire section.

PROPOSITION NO. I

In favor **20,913**
Opposed **2,530**

PROPOSITION NO. II

In favor **30,803**
Opposed **2,538**

PROPOSITION NO. III

In favor **30,799**
Opposed **2,543**

L. U. No.	In Favor Propositions			Opposed Propositions			L. U. No.	In Favor Propositions			Opposed Propositions			L. U. No.	In Favor Propositions			Opposed Propositions		
	I	II	III	I	II	III		I	II	III	I	II	III		I	II	III	I	II	III
1---	680	680	680	---	---	---	237	11	11	11	---	---	---	580	31	31	31	---	---	---
2---	170	170	170	---	---	---	240	15	15	15	---	---	---	582	15	15	15	---	---	---
3---	5600	5600	5600	---	---	---	241	12	12	12	---	---	---	583	25	25	25	---	---	---
4---	8	8	8	---	---	---	243	5	5	5	---	---	---	584	88	88	88	---	---	---
6---	380	380	380	---	---	---	245	254	254	254	---	---	---	588	15	15	15	2	2	2
7---	102	102	102	---	---	---	252	8	8	8	---	---	---	590	9	9	9	---	---	---
8---	11	11	11	29	29	29	253	16	16	16	---	---	---	595	25	25	25	---	---	---
9---	1333	1333	1333	---	---	---	254	8	8	8	---	---	---	599	20	20	20	---	---	---
12---	10	10	10	---	---	---	255	6	6	6	---	---	---	600	5	5	5	---	---	---
16---	70	70	70	---	---	---	259	36	36	36	---	---	---	601	25	25	25	---	---	---
17---	720	720	720	---	---	---	263	18	18	18	---	---	---	611	30	30	30	---	---	---
18---	574	574	574	574	574	574	271	8	8	8	---	---	---	613	134	134	134	134	134	134
25---	119	119	119	---	---	---	275	14	14	14	1	1	1	614	8	8	8	8	8	8
26---	359	359	359	---	---	---	276	44	44	44	---	---	---	617	12	12	12	---	---	---
28---	300	300	300	---	---	---	277	45	45	45	---	---	---	622	6	6	6	14	14	14
31---	162	162	162	---	---	---	288	15	15	15	---	---	---	623	14	14	14	14	14	14
33---	7	7	7	---	---	---	292	6	6	6	150	150	150	631	17	17	17	1	1	1
34---	53	53	53	1	1	1	301	36	36	36	10	10	10	636	40	40	40	40	40	40
35---	23	23	23	1	1	1	302	24	24	24	3	3	3	642	17	17	17	4	4	4
36---	42	42	42	---	---	---	304	13	13	13	---	---	---	649	23	23	23	23	23	23
38---	715	715	715	---	---	---	308	89	89	89	---	---	---	656	20	20	20	20	20	20
39---	215	215	215	2	4	4	309	288	288	288	---	---	---	660	22	22	22	22	22	22
40---	1413	1412	1411	2	4	4	311	89	89	89	---	---	---	663	54	54	54	54	54	54
41---	274	274	274	---	---	---	317	7	7	7	2	2	2	664	66	66	66	66	66	66
46---	236	236	236	---	---	---	323	22	22	22	2	2	2	665	8	8	8	8	8	8
48---	48	48	48	14	14	14	325	50	50	50	50	50	50	666	84	84	84	84	84	84
52---	550	550	550	550	550	550	326	146	146	146	146	146	146	669	8	8	8	8	8	8
53---	78	78	78	---	---	---	328	11	11	11	1	1	1	671	13	13	13	13	13	13
56---	20	20	20	---	---	---	329	65	65	65	4	4	4	675	28	28	28	28	28	28
57---	18	18	18	---	---	---	332	24	24	24	4	4	4	677	86	86	86	86	86	86
60---	49	49	49	---	---	---	340	40	40	40	40	40	40	678	30	30	30	30	30	30
63---	53	53	53	14	13	14	343	9	9	9	9	9	9	691	9	9	9	9	9	9
66---	282	282	282	---	---	---	344	22	22	22	22	22	22	695	11	11	11	2	2	2
68---	147	147	147	---	---	---	345	8	8	8	8	8	8	697	84	84	84	84	84	84
70---	21	21	21	---	---	---	347	84	84	84	84	84	84	707	19	19	19	19	19	19
73---	90	90	90	---	---	---	348	126	126	126	126	126	126	710	10	10	10	10	10	10
76---	80	80	80	---	---	---	349	138	138	138	138	138	138	711	99	99	99	99	99	99
77---	575	575	575	---	---	---	353	272	272	272	272	272	272	713	17	17	17	17	17	17
79---	32	32	32	2	2	2	354	19	19	19	19	19	19	716	184	184	184	184	184	184
S3---	307	307	307	---	---	---	358	13	13	13	38	38	38	717	36	36	36	36	36	36
84---	130	130	130	---	---	---	360	145	145	145	145	145	145	723	132	132	132	132	132	132
86---	160	160	160	---	---	---	363	23	23	23	23	23	23	727	2	2	2	2	2	2
90---	78	78	78	78	78	78	377	40	40	40	40	40	40	730	25	25	25	25	25	25
91---	13	13	13	---	---	---	379	19	19	19	19	19	19	731	17	17	17	17	17	17
96---	87	87	87	---	---	---	401	14	14	14	1	1	1	736	6	6	6	6	6	6
98---	232	232	232	---	---	---	405	23	23	23	23	23	23	757	14	14	14	14	14	14
100---	45	45	45	---	---	---	406	22	22	22	22	22	22	760	107	107	107	107	107	107
103---	1081	1081	1081	---	---	---	413	41	41	41	41	41	41	764	22	22	22	22	22	22
104---	223	223	223	---	---	---	418	151	151	151	151	151	151	779	2	2	2	2	2	2
106---	36	36	36	36	36	36	424	8	8	8	8	8	8	794	185	185	185	185	185	185
107---	31	31	31	3	3	3	427	35	35	35	35	35	35	798	16	16	16	16	16	16
108---	12	12	12	---	---	---	435	12	12	12	12	12	12	801	90	90	90	90	90	90
110---	120	120	120	---	---	---	441	11	11	11	11	11	11	802	8	8	8	8	8	8
114---	8	8	8	---	---	---	443	11	11	11	11	11	11	807	25	25	25	25	25	25
116---	27	27	27	3	3	3	444	12	12	12	12	12	12	838	26	26	26	26	26	26
121---	90	90	90	---	---	---	458	20	20	20	20	20	20	842	7	7	7	7	7	7
125---	555	555	555	---	---	---	459	31	31	31	31	31	31	846	14	14	14	14	14	14
127---	6	5	2	1	4	4	461	26	26	26	26	26	26	854	19	19	19	19	19	19
129---	15	15	15	15	15	15	465	20	20	20	20	20	20	855	11	11	11	11	11	11
130---	48	48	48	14	14	14	466	65	65	65	65	65	65	863	8	8	8	8	8	8
134---	4953	4953	4953	140	140	140	470	8	8	8	8	8	8	864	54	54	54	54	54	54
136---	23	23	23	1	1	1	481	165	166	168	3	2	2	870	9	9	9	9	9	9
138---	22	22	22	---	---	---	483	78	92	92	14	14	14	878	11	11	11	11	11	11
145---	21</																			

Public Works Wages Subject of Order

ACTING International President Edward D. Bieretz has communicated with local unions relative to orders of the Secretary of the Interior on wage rates on public works as follows:

"July 17, 1935.

"To Members of the International Staff:
"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"From time to time you have been informed by this office about the Public Works Administration—its rules and regulations—and changes and interpretations that have been made.

"For some time there has been considerable discussion about the provisions dealing with wage rates. When the regulations were first established they provided for a zone rate of wages, except when the union rate was higher, as of April 30, 1933. There was also a 12 months' provision limiting such wage rate.

"As a result of numerous conferences and the recommendations of the PWA labor advisory board, the Public Works Administration has now changed the rules and regulations to provide for the union rate being as of 'March 1, 1935,' and also to eliminate the 12 months provision.

"Under date of July 9, Release P. W. 37411 was sent out by the Public Works Administration. A copy of the release and the administrative order, which has received presidential approval, is herewith enclosed and is sent you for your information and guidance.

"Please understand that all of the above and Release P. W. 37411 deal only with what now may be called the old PWA; that is from funds previously appropriated prior to this year.

"You are all somewhat familiar with the Works Progress Administration and the four billion dollar fund that is to be expended as a relief measure. Part of the fund will be handled through the Public Works Administration. In connection with this Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes issued a release under date of July 15, known as P. W. 37482. This release deals with the wage rates and working conditions under which PWA projects will be carried on from funds allocated from the appropriation voted by Congress at this session.

"Sincerely,
"E. D. BIERETZ."

"Acting International President."
The administrative order follows:

Old Appropriation

P. W. 37411

Federal Emergency Administration
of Public Works

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1935.

Administrative order re: Wage Rates

Whereas the Administrator and the special board of public works adopted a resolution on August 14, 1933, establishing zonal minimum wage rates for public works projects and providing that

Acting International President communicates with local unions concerning orders from Secretary of the Interior.

if there were in effect on April 30, 1933, rates established under collective agreements or understandings between organized labor and employers higher than the PWA minimum rates, such agreed rates should apply; and

Whereas the effectiveness of the rates thus established was limited, as to each construction contract, to one year from the date of the contract; and

Whereas many projects financed in whole or in part by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works have now been under contract at least a full year; now, therefore, it is hereby ordered

1. That in the case of contracts financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, whether heretofore or hereafter executed, the rates specified in paragraph 1 of said resolution shall continue in effect even after the expiration of the 12 months' period prescribed in paragraph 3 of said resolution;

2. That, as to contracts for which the advertisement or invitation for bids shall be approved by the contracting officer, or in the case of non-federal projects, by the state engineer, after the 15th day following presidential approval of this order, the following paragraph shall apply in lieu of paragraph 2 of said resolution:

"Be it further resolved, That in the event that the prevailing hourly rate prescribed under collective agreements or understandings between organized labor and employers on March 1, 1935, shall be above the minimum set for any district within that zone, that agreed wage rate shall be the rate to be paid for employees on construction projects financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

3. That paragraph 3 of said resolution shall not be applicable to contracts to which paragraph 2 of this order is applicable.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Administrator.

Presidential approval:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House, July 1, 1935.

New Appropriation

P. W. 37482

Federal Emergency Administration
of Public Works

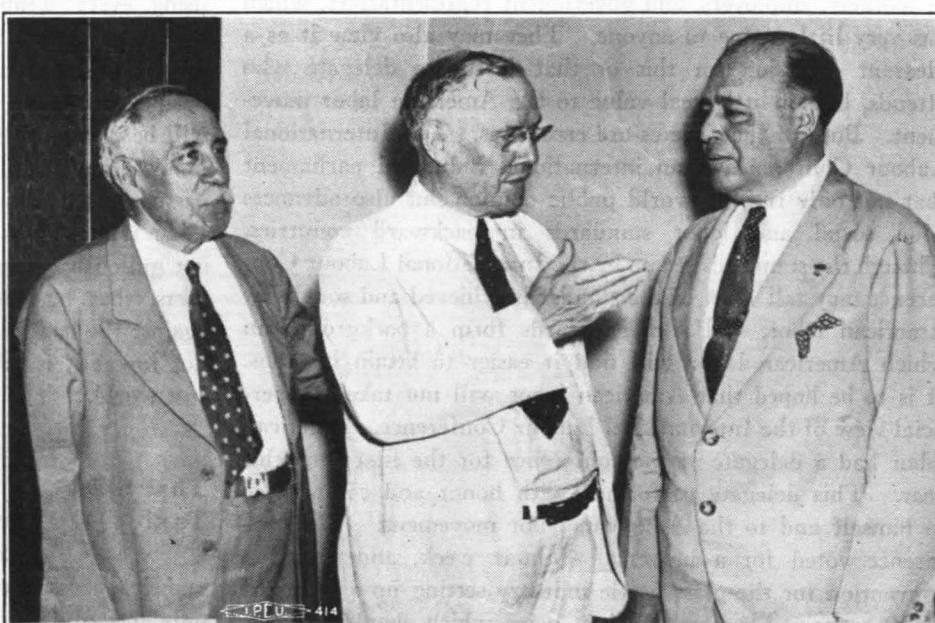
PWA Press Section
For Release Monday, July 15, 1935.

Release No. 1494

Announcement of regulations governing PWA's participation in the \$4,000,000,000 works program under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was made today by Public Works Administrator, Harold L. Ickes.

The new procedure governing PWA projects provides for examination of projects in the states, a more simple form of contract consisting of an offer by the government and acceptance by the applicant, advanced payments of a

(Continued on page 351)



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PRESAGES RENEWED PAN-AMERICAN HARMONY
Louis Morones (right), noted Mexican labor leader, confers with President Green in Washington, while Santiago Iglesias, Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, approves.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIV

Washington, D. C., August, 1935

No. 8

International Industrial Parliament American workers are little aware as to what degree and extent American business is operating on an international scale. American automobiles, American movies, American soap, American music, American rubber, American telephones, American steel, American sporting goods, and American oil have penetrated to every section of the globe. American capital is operating in every nation in the world. Heads of American corporations, through their representatives in other countries, are forming alliances with big business in these nations and are entering into agreements and cartels that affect the lives, not only of the workers of these countries but the lives of American workers at home. These are facts, facts with momentous meanings. If American workers are going effectively to meet this situation they must have some instrument of expression or some instrument of co-operation as between them and workers of other countries, and this instrument, is at hand in the form of the International Labour Conference.

There are opportunities for American workers to gather wrong impressions of the International Labour Conference. Some workers will no doubt view it as a pleasant convention of workers, employers, and government representatives, which has very little value to anyone. They may also view it as a pleasant diversion for this or that fortunate delegate who attends, but of little real value to the American labor movement. Both of these views are erroneous. The International Labour Conference is an international industrial parliament that not only records world public opinion but also advances good social and labor standards in backward countries. Though the standards set up by the International Labour Conference may fall short of the standards achieved and sought by American labor, still such standards form a background in which American labor will find it easier to attain its aims. It is to be hoped that American labor will not take a superficial view of the International Labour Conference. American labor had a delegate at the conference for the first time this year. This delegate performed with honor and competency to himself and to the American labor movement. The conference voted for a universal 40-hour week, and passed a convention for the glass bottle industry setting up a standard of 40 hours. These are distinct gains which should make it easier for American workers to attain the 30-hour week, their goal in this country. It is to be hoped that captious and

shallow criticism will not be leveled at the International Labour Conference. Criticism is needed but it should rest upon knowledge, and not upon snap judgments.

18 Copper Cents For 18 copper cents a 19-year old boy became the unwitting tool of the electric utilities trust.

For three cents a head he got six signers to telegrams dictated in New York by utility magnates, and sent to Congressmen. Thus public opinion is manufactured and thus democracy is made the weapon of plutocracy. While phony statesmen rant and tear their hair about "standing by the Constitution," while they prate about American liberty and American institutions, these institutions are being debauched by the masters of these phony statesmen—big business leaders. Even so, the manufactured public opinion only had weight with those Congressmen who had been spoken to by the power lobbyists in Washington. As the obscene methods of these lobbyists and these utility magnates become plainer to the people, the said magnates lose what little right they had to lead. As they undermine American institutions and as their paid spokesmen shout more loudly for American institutions, the process of social change goes on, and in the end they will not only be defeated, but they will be toppled from their thrones.

Warning!

Danger Ahead

Before the 1936 political campaign opens formally, and before we can be charged with partisanship, we want to point out to the readers of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* that a bitter contest—probably the most bitter in the history of the country—is in the making. Already the highly paid business propagandists have begun an attack on the administration, an attack which when scanned coolly can not be described by any other words but unfair and unwise. These propagandists are using every weapon known to publicity men, half-truths, innuenda, shaded insinuations and appeals to patriotic sentiment, all these with but one point in mind—to permit big business to escape regulation. It is plain to see that brother will be pitted against brother, family against family, and economic groups will be arrayed against each other. We are passing into an era of conflict, dangerous in the extreme. Every labor unionist has a duty not to be fooled, to see that he is not gulled by gross and colored propaganda, that he gets the facts, that he understands the trends, he sees the present against the background of history, and that above all he will not forget it is labor's duty to strive for a more social and just world.

That Sales Tax! It is to be regretted if the U. S. Treasury Department gives that impetus to the sales tax which the press states it is considering—

namely, the issuance of mill pieces and other midget coins. The only hope of defeating the sales tax is in making it the nuisance that it is in effect. In those states where it has been put into effect, it is pressing down bitterly upon wage earners. Here

is a statement of a waitress making \$18 per week. She said, "It seems unfair that a person making \$18 per week must pay a tax and especially a tax on everything she eats and wears." This, of course, is the sum total of the sales tax device. It is a device to exempt the rich and force the poor to pay an unjust proportion of taxes. As Mr. William Randolph Hearst so adroitly phrases it, the "thrifty"—namely, the billionaires—must not be taxed, but the \$18 per week waitress and stenographer must be.

Why Arbitration Repels A good deal is being said about the arbitration of labor disputes these days but before arbitration can be a success its friends should examine the following facts:

1. Corporation lawyers inject themselves into the proceedings. They are trained in the art of quibbling, retardation, and obstruction. They are usually paid on a per diem basis with large fees and do not care to end the proceedings quickly. Until actual representatives of management elect to appear for the company in these proceedings, little real progress is likely to be made.

2. Newspapers in a search for sensational news fail to get the social significance of arbitration proceedings and often jockey both sides into an attitude of deferring to the press.

3. Arbitration procedure has not been worked out as yet to facilitate decision and fairness. It is an untried method and until this procedure becomes fixed and non-legalistic, arbitration will not recommend itself to labor.

4. Labor is required to pay an equal amount with the company in the costs of arbitration. The company is well able to foot the bills and labor has very little funds.

5. It is difficult to find a so-called neutral member of the arbitration board technically capable of grasping the elements that go to make up an industrial dispute, eminently fair and forceful enough to discipline the disputants.

With the demise of the NRA and with the rise in the number of strikes, it is expected that arbitration will be pushed as the way out, but arbitration will not be a success as long as these factors remain unfaced and unsolved.

Abolishing Congress The direction American Fascism seems to be taking is toward abolishing Congress by nullifying its acts. When a social law is passed designed to advance the welfare of the entire nation, if it limits the powers of big business, then big business refuses to obey this law until it has been passed upon by the Supreme Court. This means a period of chaos of at least two years with consequent havoc wrought upon the general morale. Big business appears confident always that the Supreme Court will act in behalf of its interests. The procedure is plain. When a social act is introduced in Congress some vague or obscurantist provision is put into the act. This becomes the basis for court cases and then the farcical procedure commences through lower courts, through middle courts, and finally to the highest court.

We have pointed out before in these columns that the lawlessness of big business has had marked effect as an example

upon other sections of the population. We have repeatedly shown that racketeering has been but an imitation of the acts of corporations and corporation heads with their galaxy of high-powered lawyers. Ace racketeers imitated the policies of big business, surrounded themselves with expensive lawyers and when these failed, took what they wanted at the point of a gun. There is no difference either in the kind or degree of the acts of racketeers and big business. Fascism is founded upon this philosophy.

Another Step Downward With the death of the NRA two points have been settled. First, did the NRA increase purchasing power? Second, can business revive without increased purchasing power?

The NRA increased purchasing power largely on a negative basis by preventing business men from cutting wages. With the death of the NRA wages have been sharply cut all along the line. Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward McGrady estimates that the total amount of the cut has run into billions of dollars. Second, while stocks are hiking on the stock exchange and while big dividends are being declared by opulent corporations, retail sales lag and hungry people increase. There can be no business revival under these conditions.

"Calamity of Recovery" We hope that many of our readers have read closely "The Calamity of Recovery," by John P. Frey, published in the American Federationist for July. This is a careful study of the total economic situation as it exists in the United States today. The figures are unchallengeable.

Mr. Frey carefully shows how machine processes are rapidly reducing the working force—how a smaller and smaller income is going to workers and farmers. Mr. Frey's conclusions are also sound, namely, that the depression is not an act of nature but "the result of policies, practices and standards applied by the captains of finance and industry." Mr. Frey also points out that the government must play a larger role in the regulation of hours of labor and other such important matters.

Emphatically Mr. Frey declares:

"While the government is spending billions of dollars in an effort to put men back to work, industry, through the application of modern methods of production, is rapidly throwing large numbers of men out of employment.

"It is evident that there must be a material reduction in the hours of labor. This would advantageously come through the voluntary action of employers. If they fail to act, then the people of the nation, who must eventually repay the billions of dollars now being spent to relieve unemployment, will properly and justly demand national legislation which will effectively reduce the hours of labor."

Nature has but one judgment on wrong conduct—the judgment of death. If you waste too much food you starve; too much fuel, you freeze; too much nerve, you collapse.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.



A VACATION FOR MOTHER? SHE'S EARNED IT!

By SALLY LUNN

SHOULD Mrs. Housewife take a week or two off from her job and have her summer vacation trip just as though she were a regular salaried worker? Well, I can just hear the objections—from the family—and many from mother herself. She is so engrossed in providing for their comfort and conserving the family finances and with her many responsibilities—it just doesn't seem that they can get along without her even for a day. The other members of the family are inclined to agree with her, for it would certainly mean a sacrifice of their convenience and ease if mother were not there. So maybe mother sticks to her job, and she is weary and nervous and they say she's getting old fashioned—she's in a rut.

The truth is that the housewife needs a vacation trip sometimes a great deal more than any wage worker. In keeping house you have to supply your own ignition power as well as motive power. A car has a motor that drives the wheels but it also has a starter to start the motor. Or, if you like this simile better, in the business world you have executives who give orders and workers who carry out the orders. The housewife has to be both. While in many ways keeping house is an ideal job it can be a very strenuous one, too.

The American continent is so beautifully supplied with vacation spots that the main difficulty usually is in choosing which one you'd prefer. Lakes, mountains, forests, rivers are scattered fetchingly hither and yon, and the ocean is available at practically all points on the coast line.

Of course you start by figuring out the practical ways and means. How much money can you appropriate for your trip? Now if you are thrifty all year round, and most of us are, I'd say, be generous with yourself for a change. Too often mother comes out on the short end for clothes, entertainment, and other items of personal spending money. The kids dress up and step out—now it's mother's turn.

Plan a Complete Change

What you decide about money helps to determine where you shall go and how long you may stay. Well, you say, I could go over and visit my sister and take the bus, it wouldn't cost much. Whoa! Unless your sister is vacationing herself, don't do it. If you have friends or relatives living at a resort town, or a sum-

mer cottage where you will get plenty of recreation, that's fine. Or if they live in a big interesting city you've longed to visit because there are so many things you want to see, you might profitably spend your vacation there. But if you would visit someone who is swallowed up in the same household routine you are trying to escape from, don't do it except as a last resort for it would mean only a partial escape. Plan to have as complete a change as you can manage.

In this matter of complete change, I might mention that it's psychologically sound advice not to take the family with you. In a change of scene there should be a change of persons also. If members of your family are with you, you will depend on them for companionship, do what they want to do, instead of making new social contacts and doing what you want to do yourself. Doctors who have studied nervous strain growing out of family relationships advise that even husband and wife have an occasional separate vacation. It helps to keep them interested in each other, and it is so much easier to appreciate a person's good qualities when he or she is not with you. If you feel that you cannot possibly go by yourself among strangers and make friends, it's a sign that that is just exactly what you need to do.

A vacation should not be thought of as simply a period of selfish enjoyment. It should be a means of toning yourself up, mentally and physically, for your next year of work. Make a diagnosis of yourself—pick out the faults you would like to eradicate, whether of health or personality—the extra pounds around the waist you want to get rid of, or the bad habits you are conscious of and don't seem able to break. Make up your mind that you will bring back a better looking, more interesting, pleasant woman than the one you take away with you.

Chronic Ills Disappear

If you have some persistent, chronic ailment that is slowing you up, keeping you miserable and irritable, then your vacation frequently offers the means to begin your cure. Many jokes have been made about doctors advising their patients to take a trip for whatever ailed them—but often it's sound advice. When you are carrying on with your home routine you do not have time or energy to take care of yourself. Ask your doctor to recommend what kind of vacation will do you most good, take his advice

and follow it for all you're worth, his treatment, diet, exercises and all. A chronic ailment usually is not cured in a week or two but surprisingly often a start can be made, habits formed, and enough progress accomplished so that you can carry on your cure when you return home.

Don't, if you can avoid it, go where you will be expected to assist with any housework. A camping trip where mother struggles with the oil stove, carries buckets of water, cooks, sweeps, washes dishes—is worse than home.

Recreation and Rest by the Week

Staying at a resort may not seem like an original thing to do, but millions of people do it and enjoy it, or there wouldn't be so many resorts. Where there is fine scenery and fine recreation you'll always find a resort handy, so you have an excellent choice. This sort of vacation has much to recommend it for the housewife. In the first place the management takes care of all the housekeeping. In the second place she will be among a group of people all with leisure time which they propose to use for enjoyment. It is quite easy to make acquaintances. Almost every hotel, cottage or camp now employs a "hostess" who is there purposely to introduce people, plan amusements, and see that everybody has a good time. It's quite worth while to explain yourself to her. Tell her what you would enjoy doing and she'll do her best to provide you with pleasant companionship. And if there is something you would like to learn, from swimming to playing bridge, she can usually find you instruction, sometimes at a fee, but quite often free.

Remodel Your Personality

Make yourself tackle sports, amusements—in spite of embarrassment or fear. Joggle up your muscles and your personality. Be a good sport, be as attractive, courteous and pleasant as you can. It's a tremendous tonic to a middle-aged housewife to find that strangers consider her an interesting, attractive woman. Give yourself a chance. Don't try to look or act like a flapper, but put your best self forward.

Here's a hint. In buying clothes for your trip, don't buy everything before you leave home, unless you are sure that where you are going shops are either

(Continued on next page)

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 444,
PONCA CITY, OKLA.**

Editor:

In reading the July JOURNAL I find only two letters from auxiliaries. I'm afraid the most of us fell down after the rally in June. Perhaps if we would have more letters in the JOURNAL it would induce more auxiliaries to organize.

I know that our auxiliary has accomplished a lot in the short time we have been organized, and we expect to go steadily forward.

We are affiliated with the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries, of St. Louis, and feel that that organization is well worth belonging to.

The oil field workers auxiliary invited our auxiliary and families as special guests to their monthly entertainment last month. It was a "weenie" roast, and we enjoyed it very much. We were especially glad to get acquainted with a number of their members, and we hope to work with them a lot in the future.

Our entertainment for August is to be a picnic, with members of the local union as guests.

Let's have more letters in the JOURNAL from auxiliaries, and let us hope to hear from some newly organized auxiliaries. If the Brothers only realized how much a women's organization can do for the union cause every local union would want an auxiliary to their local.

ELLA BINGHAM.

(Continued from preceding page)
inaccessible or prohibitively high priced. It's fun to shop around in resort shops. Also, you'll be able to form a better idea of what clothes will be suitable after you arrive.

Making a success of your vacation is up to you, and if you make a good job of it, when you go back home you'll not only feel different, you'll look different. Your walk is brisker, your figure more erect. Some of those flabby muscles have hardened up a bit. Your skin has a healthy glow. You've had your hair done differently and you have a new hat that takes years off your age. Your eyes sparkle and your smile looks as though you meant it. You've had a swell time but you're eager to get back to your regular job. The meals were fine and you picked up lots of ideas you want to try out, but you're hungry for your own cooking. And your own home and family look mighty good to you.

Well, what of the family? While you were gone they've had a start at making new habits. You weren't there to pick up for them and they found out they'd have to do it themselves. If you are clever you can make some permanent improvements in their habits. What is more important, they've learned that mother is not a general utility operated for their benefit exclusively, she's a human being, and though she's so necessary for their happiness she's entitled to her own good times.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

THE SALAD MEAL

BY SALLY LUNN

Most families like salads in summer time particularly, and if you will plan your menu scientifically you may make a salad the main dish and yet include all the necessary elements of diet.

For vitamins and minerals—the fresh vegetables and greens in the salad.

For carbohydrates, or starchy foods—the rolls, sandwiches, biscuits or bread you will naturally serve with salad.

For proteins you may choose among a variety of cheeses, cold meats, including chicken or fish, and eggs.

For the necessary fats, the butter with your rolls and the oil in the mayonnaise, Russian or French dressing supplies all that is needed for a normal diet.

With a good refrigerator a jellied salad is easy to prepare and usually charming in appearance. Use your imagination and you can think of many combinations that will be both colorful and flavorful. One of my favorites is jellied canned fish, such as mackerel or salmon, with thin strips of green pepper or pimento for contrast, made in a ring mold and served with the center filled with cabbage salad. The cabbage, mixed with a creamy mayonnaise, holds enough dressing for the whole dish.

A similar jellied salad is illustrated here, made in individual molds. This is a meat and vegetable salad. No recipe is given, but when you go to your ice box and find bits of leftover chicken, a few slices of ham, cold cooked carrots and green beans, a tomato, part of a head of lettuce that you can shred, and similar ingredients, we suggest you combine them with discretion in a tartly flavored gelatine. The ingredients are usually cut into small cubes or strips for better appearance and ease in eating.

For the starchy portion of your meal, in contrast to the salad it is nice to have something hot, such as hot bread or rolls. Little "pocket-book" rolls of bread dough are marvelous with salad. Corn bread or corn sticks are nice, piping hot so that the butter melts when you spread them. Cheese sticks of bread dough flavored with cheese, will be eaten by the dozens. Feathery light muffins are irresistible. The old reliable baking powder biscuits are particularly attractive when cut in small rounds. If you have a scrap of dry cheese in the ice box, grate it and add to your biscuit dough. It provides a pleasant flavor.

To the old time southern cook "hot braid" that isn't hot is horrifying. It should go from the oven to the consumer in the shortest possible time. A biscuit should be hot enough to scorch your fingers as you pull it apart. As soon as the plate of biscuits had cooled it would be removed and a fresh, hot supply brought in from the kitchen. Although we don't have the colored servants to put in and pull out the biscuits for us, we can easily form the rule of baking two or more small pans of our hot bread, instead of one large one; and putting them into the oven at 10-minute intervals instead of all at once, to insure a fresh, piping hot supply as it is needed. And you will, of course, time the serving of dinner with the time the biscuits are just ready.

If you just can't possibly mix up and bake the hot bread, you can take baker's bread or rolls and heat them in a variety of ways. The simplest, of course, is to make toast at the table on your electric toaster or, for a change, make bread sticks in the oven. Sandwich rolls are excellent when split, buttered and toasted under the broiler.

CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.**Editor:**

Has been so long since I last wrote for the JOURNAL I hardly know how, but first I want to explain to our members of Local No. 28 how your dues are taken care of. You must put a time card in the office weekly, stating the number of hours and amount of money earned and where employed, and whether at the end of each quarter you have five cents on each dollar earned to pay toward your dues. Any journeyman earning \$240 must pay the full amount of \$12, any helper earning \$220 must also pay the full amount, \$11. Now get this straight, journeymen less than \$240, your difference is made up, and \$220 also made up by Local Union No. 28. Also, there has been a change made in your officers since the resignation of Brother Lawson as president, namely:

Brother A. Gettman from vice president to president; Brother R. Forrest, chairman, executive board; Brother R. Melchoir, Brother C. Sholtz, Brother L. Gauthrop, Brother H. Brooks, Brother A. Hoffman, executive board. Now you know who are your executive board members. Brother S. Duhan, business representative; Brother T. J. Fagen, financial secretary; Brother A. C. Kries, treasurer.

Local No. 28 has also reaffiliated with the Building Trades and the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federations of Labor, and it seems as though the business representatives of all locals are on the run from special meetings to various jobs. I wish them luck, and more power to electrical workers, for surely we could stand a shock about now.

Although Joe Northrup don't care he's cleaning up. Medicus still hangs around waiting for some of us to kick off. Yes, he's a florist. Johnnie Garenty passes away time playing cards all alone. Bob Neuton gets a laugh when I get a beer glass along side the skull. Dave Jones sports a nice, new bent finger for life. Lark Davis sports a brand new Buick, and off to California and Canada. Well, such is life, and here is where the writer—

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.**Editor:**

Local No. 102 and a great number of other locals situated in industrial centers are faced with the problem of combating or adjusting themselves to the philosophy of industrial unionism.

The United Textile Workers of America in a recent dye strike in the city of Paterson organized a local union composed of every employee in the industry. All craft lines were disregarded, the main objective being to enroll all workers in the U. T. W. In following out this plan a number of electrical workers were taken into their union and given a textile worker's card.

The building crafts mechanics taken into the U. T. W. have now formed a maintenance unit within the mother local. They have their own representative in the field. Their agreement calls for a wage scale of 86 cents per hour and each mechanic is entitled to three helpers. Their work consists of alter-

READ

- Planned scarcity, by L. U. No. 526.**
- Good news from Montgomery, by L. U. No. 443.**
- Dues pay plan proposed, by L. U. No. 292.**
- Municipal power prospects, by L. U. No. 175.**
- Unions get wages for non-union men, by L. U. No. 353.**
- Remarks on Toledo Plan, by L. U. No. 245.**
- Industrial unionism, by L. U. No. 102.**
- Bachie elected, by L. U. No. 211.**
- Midsummer finds the scribes on the firing line delivering up-to-the-minute news. Read and encourage 'em.**

the indifference of his men because it means money in his pocket. The whole thing is cold blooded business.

The maintenance men of the U. T. W. work for 86 cents per hour with three helpers to every mechanic, and the I. B. E. W. mechanic demands \$1.50 per hour and a ratio of two mechanics to every one helper. My personal opinion is that the solution to the problem lies in suggestion number three.

I trust that local unions faced with the same situation will communicate with me and offer their suggestions. More about this condition later.

S. J. CRISTIANO,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Well, Brothers, the joint executive board of the San Francisco bay counties, comprising Locals No. 6, 50, 151, 332, 302, 537, 595 and 617, held their third annual picnic on June 16, last, and it was a wonderful affair. It was the largest gathering that we have had as yet, and everybody had a good, pleasant outing. The board, through their dues, gives the picnic free to the members and their friends, and in this way many of our old members come in contact with their old time pals that they have not seen for years. We solicit prizes from our bosses, tradesmen, and whomever we can get a prize from, and believe me we have plenty. Plenty for all the races and many gate prizes. Some of the members did not leave the grounds until near 10 p. m. Some of them took home more than they took down. And for eats! Well, a single man does not need to bring any lunch.

Through the efforts of Brother Gene Gaillac, of 595, we had a public address system on the grounds, and occasionally it was necessary to use it out of the regular routine to call some member or committeeman that had strolled to some remote part of the grounds. We also used it to furnish music for those who wanted to dance, and I want to say that Brother Dan Kennedy deserves every bit of praise and thanks that can be given him for supplying this public address system, gratis. The total expenses of the picnic were about \$90, and through donations the net expense to the board was around \$40, and every one went home satisfied.

At the last meeting of the board the reports from the various locals were very encouraging as to prosperity coming back soon, yet we have to dig to place men on some jobs. While the NRA has helped a lot by the clause in it which is good, that people living in the section must be employed first, it handicaps us in placing our members. We have a case where San Francisco is doing work outside of S. F., but we cannot put S. F. men on the job until all others have been employed. We feel that S. F. men ought to be employed on S. F. work whether done in S. F. or outside of S. F.

Local No. 151 has lost two of our active members through death, and one that had his card in the I. O. since our last writing.

ing, repairing, maintaining and relocating any equipment within the property lines of a plant. Only when a new factory or addition thereto is being built does the I. B. E. W. mechanic get the electrical work and then only after considerable arguments and stoppage of the entire operation by other building mechanics.

In carefully studying this situation I have come to the conclusion that we of the I. B. E. W. have one of three alternatives that could be used in attempting to solve this problem.

- No. 1. Concede this work to U. T. W.
- No. 2. Appeal to the A. F. of L.
- No. 3. Direct competition.

Let us take suggestion number one. If we would concede this work to the U. T. W. then the only work opportunities that would be left for our members would be new construction. If we did this we would also be violating our responsibility in upholding our international charter grant from the A. F. of L. I know that we will agree that suggestion number one is not feasible.

Now for number two, appeal to the A. F. of L. This appeal has been made through Brother Bugniazet and the decision was that the U. T. W. turn this work over to the I. B. E. W. The U. T. W. ignored this and openly defied the A. F. of L. I, personally, believe that the A. F. of L. is not strong enough to make President McMahon, of the U. T. W., live up to its decision. That leaves number two out.

Suggestion number three, direct competition. Let us see what we can do with this. We know from experience that a factory owner would rather give his electrical work out on a contract or cost plus, so as to be relieved of the necessity of supervision and the other headaches that go with doing a job. He realizes also that not being familiar with the electrical business, the men he employs do not give him as much work as they would if working for a contractor.

Then why, you ask, in the face of all this does he hire his own men instead of giving his work out? The answer is obvious. The ordinary business man thinks in terms of dollars and cents. He is willing to undergo all the headaches of supervision and endure

They were Homer Brown, Frank White, and Isaac Huden.

Local 151 is waging a stubborn fight for public ownership, and we feel that in keeping it up and coming before the public with our appeals we will eventually get somewhere. We have some members in our local that are live wires, and if you want to get anything or anywhere you have to be a live wire and keep hammering.

Well, I hope that by our next writing we may be able to tell you that we have some promises, and that won't be so bad.

FRED F. DUNNE.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Chattanooga, Tenn., heard from again. There is not so much in the line of news or work—once in a while a range, and that means a new meter center and of course some repair work that just has to be done.

The people of Chattanooga voted for municipal power to be supplied by T. V. A. There is hope that when that is started it will create plenty of work here.

The boys here have been saving their small change for a fish fry for a long spell and probably will invite the contractors along. It is to be a stag affair. That's all I will say.

Now, something about the insurance policies. Just about every meeting night some one has something to say about the date on their policy. The way I understand it the policy starts from the time they are initiated and not with the date on the policy, so it might save time in our local and others if it were explained in the JOURNAL again.

We have most of the electrical shops signed up here. The union shops are three to one.

Personally I was glad to see the fraternity of the air listed, as I am a short wave listener. When the weather gets better will be listening for the 160 meter phone of the Brothers and let them hear from me if I can make a good guess on making the coils. Now I am only fixed for 75 meter phones.

Here are the officers who will look after us for the next two years: W. L. Williams was elected president. He has been serving as treasurer for a good many years and about 12 years ago was president, so the job won't be new to him. John Kennedy is the new vice president; Robert McKenzie is financial secretary; W. P. Howard, recording secretary, who formerly held this place some years ago; A. E. Butler, past president, is now treasurer.

E. E. CROSBY.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Vacation time in the playground of the world—that is, for everybody else, judging by the license tags on the cars rolling into town. To the Brothers in the electrical industry here it gives the impression that everyone but us has the necessary finances to gather up the family for a change of scenery.

With the ocean hitting a temperature of 76, the beach has been crammed to capacity, making it necessary to have every substitute as well as the regular guards on duty. Besides the high temperatures the surf is ideal for bathing, having just enough swell to make it interesting.

After a tough winter we had hopes that at least there might be a spring spurt of repairs and alterations for the summer season, but the work slips turned in to the committee keeping the records on the board at headquarters proved otherwise. The uncomfortable part of the situation is that there is not much in sight ahead to take the men off the streets.

The old Craig Hall Hotel (popular when

"OH! BILL"

"Oh, Bill!" He did not know that the "dead-end" of a pair of single O copper wires, and silent, were more deadly than the poison of the rattler, or the cobra, and quicker. His father was a "hot wire" lineman—the son was from a telephone gang in eastern Washington, where, as elsewhere, a "dead-end" of No. 14 iron was safe. Above the roar of the steel tire, the clack-click of the horseshoe, and other noises of a busy cobblestoned street in Portland, Oreg., arose the above cry of my name. "Oh, Bill," said the voice of my "groundhog," just out of high school and not yet a man, trying to make his way by the sweating brow. If you have ever heard the wild chirp, chirp of a bird that sees the body of its mate in the mouth of a cat—the anguished wail of a new made widow, the agonizing cry of a father who has just lost his only beloved child, then you will know what I heard when those two words reached me 75 feet up above the cobblestones. Looking whence the sound came I saw the upstretched arm and straight pointing finger to him who knew not the danger that lurked in a pair of No. O coppers, dead-ended, and after once tested never would know. And five doctors received the body from the end of a rope—it was too late—too early in the science of men—Charles Hicks was gone.

Only our horses champed at their bits, and the generators whirred out their cycles and volts. All linemen, clerks, carmen and street cars stopped their occupations for two minutes, when a few days before, the president of our company was buried.

Two days after our Brother's passing we, one hundred strong, of No. 125, marched in solemn parade down Sixth Street. When half of us were across Washington Street a street car ran through our marching ranks. Nearly 30 years have passed and I can yet hear that cry, "Oh Bill!"

W. T. TRULLINGER.

775 Broadway,
Seaside, Oreg.

horsecars were in bloom. See Bert Chambers for details; it was before my time) has been torn down for the erection of the new post-office. With a water level three feet under the surface and sand, it takes as long to put in the foundation footings as it does to do the rest of the job. Pumps pulling on well points jetted into the sand keep the hole dry until the foundations and concrete waterproofing are "set and ripe."

The other job is a slum clearing project on the north side. Rumor has it that the project calls for an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000 for material and labor. It is understood that the plans will call for an average three-room apartment with all modern conveniences and sanitary devices, to rent for approximately \$19.50 a month, or \$6.50 per room.

Recently a representative of the government housing commission (we are not sure of his title) appeared before the local union with a proposition that all the electrical work would be installed by union men, provided they would agree to invest \$1 out of each day's pay for the purchase of stock in the corporation building the structure.

He stated that a similar project in the vicinity of Philadelphia had worked out satisfactorily. In answer to questions from the floor, he admitted that his corporation had no connection with the government other than to borrow money from them, which would have to be returned with interest, and was candid enough to admit that the bond purchased would not have much financial value.

He was a good talker, magnetic, said he was well known in labor circles in town—but nobody present at the meeting seemed to know him. The final decision was he didn't get to first base. The boys want all or nothing—"no canoodling around!"

The day room debating forum bars no subject. Recently it was the United Press report of an American nude dancer being fined 50 francs (\$3.32) for offending French morals. To which our old friend, Brother "Buck" Taylor remarked they ought to come up and see us sometime, and mentioned one of the local night clubs where the dancer coats her body with a luminous paint containing

mesotherium and phosphorus "or something." We're wondering if Bucky is on Joan's payroll as press agent.

The Convention Hall has been closed for June and July, due to stopping of dog racing in the state. They had our permission to "go" as it made several jobs and at the present time Brother Ernie Eger is getting by with just a skeleton maintenance crew. When that place is dark inside it's so quiet it is creepy. Aimee Semple MacPherson has a proposal to conduct services in the auditorium for the month of August, which has been protested in a letter to the mayor by the Fundamental Ministers Fellowship. Give the little gal a break. Who knows, she may put on a good act and these old psalm singers can't take it? At any rate, it would mean that some of the Brothers who have been laid off would get back in harness again. "That's somethin'!"

Now, gentle reader, if you are still with us, we know you're wondering what happened to "Bachie" writing this kind of tripe. Here's the low down: We promised to write a letter for the June issue but fell down on the job—just couldn't get going. Then the news was broadcast that one of his favorite distilleries, in the old home town, Peoria, burned down. You wouldn't think that would bother him, with just that much temptation out of the way and making his seat on the water wagon more secure, but the old boy was all upset.

Along comes election night at the local and, after the smoke had cleared away we found Brother Bachie elected as president in a walkover, with Brother Bert Chambers as business manager. Then, but don't say we told you, "F. D. R." and the New Deal got busy and he connected with Brother Eddy Gray, looking after the election interests of the Million Dollar Pier. They've got the boys steppin' with a matinee and show every evening, with rehearsals on the side. Manuel King, the 11-year-old boy doing an animal act with 10 lions in the cage, decided to change the act to six lions and two tigers, but the big cats said "no dice" and started in to act like a bunch of old time stump-jumpers on pay day. As soon as the excitement started, the news-reel men began grinding away with-

out bothering to adjust their cameras. One of the cameramen, in his hurry to get to the camera before it was all over, stumbled over an electric cable, disconnecting his camera, but he ground away, not realizing in his excitement that he was not getting any pictures.

With Hardeen, the magician, on the bill, if you should see "Bachie" and his "Mrs." strutting the Boardwalk this winter, all dolled up in his iron hat (derby to the common herd), do not be surprised if he pulls a rabbit out of it. Don't blame it on me!

G. M. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The cartoon by H. S. Goodwin, in the July ELECTRICAL WORKER, which depicted a large number of building trades mechanics at work, i. e., shining shoes, cleaning streets, driving trucks, etc., is timely and illuminating, with the exception of the one depicting the poor fellow washing and wiping dishes. He may be doing that for a living, but who among us can say they haven't learned that trade right at home? Of course, dear ladies, if you read this remember I am only joking.

But to get away from joking, what business has been injured as much as the building trades? What a bitter dose it must be for many a mechanic to come down to some of those menial labors?

To begin with, a building trades mechanic is a creator of things, unlike a wet nurse to a machine, where the operations are the same over and over without end. He must at all times co-ordinate brain and muscle with an ability to dovetail his work with all other mechanics on the job for the greatest amount of harmony and perfection. This is where the camaraderie and good fellowship originate among the building trades workers—and, of course, some squabbles.

What one of us has not stepped back to admire the graceful bends of a conduit job, or the exact evenness of row upon row of fixture outlets, or perhaps a difficult offset made over the hydraulic bender with four-inch pipe, that for some strange reason came out just right? All this, I say, because there is a romance in this work lacking in many others.

There must be a longing in everyone thus temporarily employed to get back into harness at the old trade. But, cheer up; all things seem to point to an increase in construction in the near future.

Quite often I run into one of the boys I used to toil with. Just a few days ago it was big Harry Lukey, who runs a suds emporium in Covington, Ky., and is doing right well. I understand "Red" Anthony is collecting tolls on a bridge connecting Ohio and Kentucky. "Bob" Anstead is working at an oil station, and others have diversified accomplishments. This does not mean we are not holding our own, but as in many other cities, there's not enough to go around steady and very fortunate are those who can grab something else.

As is my custom, I usually read every article in the JOURNAL and couldn't help noticing the amount of correspondence from Canadian locals. Our northern neighbors and Brother electrical workers have always shown a progressive spirit and are to be commended for it.

On the last page of the July WORKER, entitled, "On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two," I was especially amused at a story by Walter H. Hendrick, a fish story, wherein a 45-pound salmon, after being skinned and discommoded of her inner mechanism, made a break for liberty and was successful. All I have to say is, the stuff they get at Rock Island Dam, on the Columbia, must be more potent than we get in the hills of Old Ken-

tucky. Nevertheless, here is a true one: A friend of mine, while casting one evening, struck a three-pound bass, that had just jumped out of the water, with the sinker on his line. Did he knock it cold? He had to swim out and bring it to shore, where it revived and made a lunge for the baited hook as he was casting the second time, only to catch on and fall off again, far away from shore. Sounds like reverse fishing. I hope to sleep well tonight. I want to inform the many friends of Brother Chick Maly, of Local No. 212, that he has again gone to the dogs. Literally speaking, of course. Chick is again operating the rabbit at the Harrison dog track, where for an extra added feature they have monkeys ride the dogs as jockeys. Now, Chick, as man to man and friend to friend, whatever you do, be sure to shave close before going near the track, 'cause you know you never could ride well, my pal.

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

The election of officers of Local No. 213 was held on June 17 and the following were elected: President, John M. Bozer; vice president, Harold J. Astbury; recording secretary, William C. Daley; financial secretary and business manager, E. H. Morrison. Executive board—A. L. Bogart, George Morissette and M. Sander. Examining board—V. Usher, S. Spencer, M. Sander and A. Campbell.

The light (daylight) evenings are with us again, which I suppose means light attendance for the next three months.

We are in the midst of a longshoremen's strike in British Columbia, with conditions not looking very rosy for the strikers on account of the fact that the Shipping Federation (employers) is working the ships with scab labor protected by a large force of police. Contrary to any newspaper reports our members may have read in different papers throughout the country, this strike is a battle for recognition of the men's union. The employers have formed a company union to try to fool the strike breakers that they are not scabs.

The authorities in Vancouver had considerable trouble with relief camp strikers before they left for the east. These continual uprisings are nothing more nor less than the result of an economic system that is dead but refuses to lie down, and if drastic changes for the betterment of unemployed youth are not put into effect immediately I am sorely afraid the situation will get beyond the control of the present authorities.

V. USHER.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Greetings, youse guys and youse gals! after being off the air for four months I will again open my winter series of broadcasts, sponsored by the entire membership of Local No. 245. Subject is plans. We have had so many plans in the last three years that every one had planned on changing their plans. Then they throw another plan at us. The Toledo plan. Question: What is the Toledo plan? Answer: I don't know, either, but it has something to do with bringing together two old battle-scarred warhorses in an open

DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled \$2.50



ring for a public appearance and encounter, with both sides claiming a foul.

The plan has something to do with the Chamber of Commerce and labor (the worst of enemies), each pointing out the other's weak points and after the eleventh round of shadow boxing each side throws in a towel and claims the victory on technicalities.

Personally, I hope that the Toledo plan will be a success, but cannot see these two old veterans of hostilities making concessions to each other. It is like asking a rabbi to kiss a pig. Or for all the Jews to send Hitler a Christmas present. But success or not, until Congress can decide on a three or four jumbled letter word, like HOLC, CWA, TVA or CCC, it will have to be known as the Toledo plan.

Mr. McGrady is sincere in his efforts to bring about peace in Toledo and end all labor disputes and strikes and I hope he is successful. Frank Coates used to say that any dispute can be satisfactorily ironed out if both sides get around the table and inject a little honest sincerity into the argument. But Mr. McGrady, our first Assistant Secretary of Labor, will settle it if anyone will. I say this with all the confidence possible. Had you folks seen the way in which this man got behind the Chevrolet and the power strike here in Toledo, devoting his time and untiring effort toward a settlement, and after days of continued conferences and meetings, did succeed in both organizations returning to their jobs without discrimination, and in both cases satisfied, temporarily at least, you would agree. And to this ambassador of labor, Mr. McGrady, our hats are off. With him pushing the Toledo plan it will be a success.

Our acting president of the International Office of the I. B. E. W., Mr. Bieretz, is in Toledo at the time of this writing, acting as arbitrator in our dispute of June 1. Will be too late to give the results of the findings of this arbitration in this issue.

Our wage committee, Brothers S. Schumaker, Buchanan, Lee, and Bollinger, along with Brother Oliver Myers, have been and still are working hard and long, tiresome hours to bring about a peaceful understanding between you and your company with a wonderful set of working conditions in our agreement. So, let's all settle down to our regular routine and forget that we were ever mad at anybody.

Brothers Hitzman and Steffis are sojourning at home these days due to sickness and injuries, and Brother William N. Coy is still confined in our local hospital, where he has been since April 25, but should be home when this magazine arrives.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

In the May issue of the JOURNAL we posed the question: "What is to become of the old timer?" and made a plea for some means to save his membership. That the Brotherhood needs the old timer, with his experience and ability as a union man and his proven loyalty and dependability, is an undeniable fact. It is an equally undeniable fact that the Brotherhood also needs the energetic activity, the vigor, the progressiveness, the new blood of the younger membership. In other words, we need all of our members and can ill afford to lose any of them. Yet, we are losing members in nearly every local union all over the country. How can we stop it?

Under conditions such as we have faced in the past few years, and are still facing; with such a large percentage of our membership unemployed or with such a small amount of part-time employment that they can not keep up their dues, the burden of carrying them becomes too great for the portion of the mem-

bership who are more fortunate in the continuity of their employment, and some have to be dropped.

Now there have been—perhaps there still are—labor unions that were run on the principle of recruiting members to get what money can be squeezed out of them in initiation fees and dues, then drop them and get in a fresh batch. A constant turnover for the purpose of milking the membership of their money to the tune of "all the traffic will bear."

Of course, this is far from being in accordance with the principles of the labor movement. In fact, any labor organization pursuing these tactics ceases to be a bona fide part of the labor movement and deteriorates into a racket. It approaches the status of the business of the old time lightning-rod agent, the green goods man, or the gold-brick salesman. We should never make dues the objective, or even the first consideration of our efforts for organizing.

However, we must not overlook the fact that dues are a very important matter—no organization can be run without them. We have to finance our own proposition.

The big question is, How are we to hold our membership through these periods of unemployment and still continue to finance our organization to a point where it will continue to function properly?

One of the peculiar features of these per-

iods of unemployment is the wide range of difference in earnings of the various members of the organization. It would appear from this that the problem of financing resolves itself into some kind of adjustment that would apportion the burden of payment in proportion to the member's ability to pay. This might be accomplished by basing the dues on a percentage of the amount of wages earned by each member.

As to how practical it would be to apply the idea to the I. O. per capita is very doubtful, and, of course, the insurance premium would have to be paid in full in all cases. Again, according to the constitution there is a certain minimum amount for dues, below which a local union could not go. However, with this as a minimum which every member would have to pay, any local union, after calculating its going expenses and allowing a margin for fluctuation in employment, could figure out a percentage ratio of the wages earned by the membership that would cover the required amount and the various members be charged dues on this percentage basis in accordance with the amount each might earn during the month. Of course, the local would have to obtain the sanction of the I. O. before putting this system into effect. Each local would have to work out its own percentage rate in accordance with local conditions. The plan may be modified to fit any special local requirements.

For instance, the plan we are contemplating putting in operation here is a \$3 minimum, to which is added 75 cents per week for each week worked during the month, bringing the maximum dues to \$6 per month for those working full time. This is the rate for journeymen; apprentices pay a lower rate.

We instituted the week-by-week plan instead of the straight percentage basis in the interest of economy as requiring a much smaller amount of accounting.

We believe that the plan will not only pay for itself but in the long run will increase membership and it certainly injects a larger measure of justice into the dues problem.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

There are a few happy experiences left for the local union officers, even though so many months of disappointments and disillusionments have nearly knocked the former optimism out of them. One of these happy experiences was enjoyed by yours fraternally the other evening, when the local trades council called him with full credentials to represent L. U. No. 303. They said it was about time that we had a delegate on the council, after so many years absence and that they were awakening the old spirit of some 15 years ago, so they

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	160 meter		
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	phone, 1963		
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.
W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.	W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.
W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.	W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 8 L G T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachan	Billings, Mont.
W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.

Canada

V E 3 G K

Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

had called the old guard back. Of course, the old guard has not been sleeping or on an extended vacation. They have been active in the wings. Somehow, the electrical workers have in these parts been indifferent to their own welfare and the chief obstacle has been they hated to trust one another, and though the very elite of heaven took office they would be torn to pieces by silent suspicions and Judas cunning. I often say it is the atmosphere in these parts or is this the unholy mecca of such bipeds? Some of my most intimate friends say that the reason we don't get anywhere is because the electrical worker is hoping to be a boss or have a little business of his own, Yi, yi! And so it is unwise to be too open with one's convictions, especially in a labor organization.

One delegate told me that he had been after an electrical worker who was doing some work in the factory that he worked in, and this man had said there was no union in this place.

Yes, all manner of alibis, and so the years roll by. Well, as time goes on we should read of our results in the field of rejuvenation of the electrical workers in this district.

In many parts of the I. B. E. W.'s far-flung jurisdiction the opposition is open and above-board and you know what you are up against. But a subtle sneer behind your back, smile to your face, and help you down opposition is some enemy. And no doubt the local electrical worker knows this as well as I, but he says or writes nothing, so that he may get the crumbs from the rich men's table while L. U. No. 303 and its officers get the toe of the butler's hoof. You, I would like to see the electrical workers organized in these parts and to stay so, year in and year out, not that I wish to hold office or became a big shot. They would find someone else for that, you bet. So, when these words are read and discussed locally be very sure that the new members of L. U. No. 303 when they arrive will be joining for their own benefit first and the advancement of labor, not any local union officer's glory.

And let me say that all these promises of an eight-hour day, old age pension and the like that the various governments are trotting out are so tied up by red or blue or yellow tape that they only amount to promises in the end, while real organized effort on the part of labor, not the few fighting for the many who don't join, but the real 100 per cent organization, will get all of these things and more.

So, here's wishing the new old trades council every bit of good luck and the sincerity of the workers of every craft.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Schedule of wages and hours for electricians, Toronto zone (published in the Ontario Gazette, Saturday, July 6, 1935):

Order-in-Council

Copy of an order-in-council approved by the Right Honorable the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, dated the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1935:

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Labour, the committee of council advise that,—

Whereas pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, that part of Ontario commencing at the westerly point of Lorne Park to Malton, Malton to Woodbridge, Woodbridge to Richmond Hill; from Richmond Hill direct east to Unionville and through Unionville along the westerly side of the Rouge River to Lake Ontario (all towns within that area to be inclusive), has been defined as a zone for the purposes of the

WOULD BRIDGE GAP OF 24 YEARS

Editor:

While rummaging around in my desk a while back I came across an original committee report dated Rochester, N. Y., September 26, 1911 (nearly 24 years ago), and with the personal signatures of the following old time members of I. B. E. W. on it:

Eugene E. Smith, W. J. Dyson, Harry H. Freed, Wm. T. Kelly, Guy T. White, H. W. Raven, L. C. Grassier, M. Birmingham, M. P. Gordan, Chas. P. Ford.

The writer knows that some of these have passed on, and of the others he has not heard news in years.

Perhaps if this note appeared in the JOURNAL it would re-establish old contacts in a pleasant way. I'm sure I'd be glad to hear of, and from, all of the above who are still in this good old vale of tears and smiles.

Good luck, greetings and happy days to all of them, here or hereafter.

Fraternally,

GUY T. WHITE,
I. O. Member.

4052 Amherst St.
Dallas, Texas.

electrical repair and construction industry; and

Whereas a proper and sufficient representation of the employees and employers engaged in the said industry in the said zone have agreed in writing to a schedule of wages and hours and days of labor by an agreement in writing attached hereto as Schedule "A";

The schedule of wages and hours and days of labor contained in the said agreement shall be in force in the said industry in the said zone 10 days after publication of the order-in-council in the "Ontario Gazette" and shall terminate June 24, 1936.

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Schedule "A"

1. The rate of pay for journeymen electricians shall be one dollar (\$1) per hour.

2. Eight hours shall constitute a maximum working day or shift; 40-hour week. No work Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, except as hereinafter noted. Hours to be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. where one shift only is used.

3. Shifts to work at any time of the day or night between 1 a. m. Monday and midnight Friday of the same week. Eight hours' pay for seven hours' work where two or three shifts are worked. This to become operative only where overtime shifts equal at least 66% per cent of the shift.

4. When work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than eight hours, at straight time.

5. No employee will be permitted to work on more than one shift in 24 hours, unless overtime rates are paid.

6. Employees who may be required for emergencies on Saturdays, shall be permitted to work, being paid straight time for the morning and double time for Saturday afternoon and evening.

7. All work done on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labor Day, Thanksgiving

Day and Christmas Day shall be paid at the rate of double time.

8. Overtime rate exclusive of the above shall be paid at the rate of double time.

9. Apprentices shall be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

10. One apprentice shall be permitted to every three journeymen in a shop.

11. All work contracted for and accepted prior to June 24, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the board.

12. The above schedule shall apply to all electricians engaged in the trade but shall not include those working on the assembling, testing, inspecting, rebuilding and repairing of any electrical motors or household appliances when done in licensed electrical repair shops.

Extracts from the Industrial Standards Act

16. Subsection 1. No employer shall pay or cause to be paid to any employee wages or remuneration of a sum less than is prescribed by any schedule nor shall he require or permit any employee to work a greater number of hours in each day or a greater number of days in each week than is prescribed by any schedule, which schedules apply to the industry in which the employee or employer is engaged and to the zone in which the employer's business is located or in which the work is performed.

Everyone who violates any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$100 and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not to exceed three months, and in addition shall pay to the minimum wage board, on behalf of the Provincial Treasurer, or of the employee in the discretion of the magistrate, the full amount of the wages then found to be unpaid under the provisions of the schedule and in default of payment the said amount of wages may be recoverable by distree at the instance of the minimum wage board.

17. Subsection 1. No employee shall agree or consent to be employed for wages or remuneration of a sum less than he is entitled to by any schedule nor shall any employee work a greater number of hours in each day, or a greater number of days in each week than is prescribed by any schedule, which schedules apply to the industry in which the employee or employer is engaged and the zone in which the employer's business is located or in which the work is performed.

Everyone who violates any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1 and not exceeding \$10 and in default of payment to not more than 10 days' imprisonment.

The above copy of the electricians' schedule became effective on July 16 and shall terminate on June 24, 1936. Although this union did all the work in putting this schedule across, which calls for the highest rate in the building trades, it applies not only to union but non-union men. The question now arises, will the non-union men want to join our organization to show their appreciation of the work done in getting the schedule accepted by the government or will several of our members decide to drop their membership now that they are able to get the same rate and conditions in all shops, whether union or otherwise? We would like to draw to the attention of any of our members who may be contemplating discontinuing their membership that this battle will have to be fought again next year and every year, as this schedule is only effective for one year, and the next fight will be a tougher one than the last. We were able to put this one through with the assistance of

several good contractors, only a very few non-union contractors taking the trouble to appear at the meeting. This latter class of contractor has been getting away with murder for so long, that he was thoroughly convinced that nothing could affect him. He has found out now that this schedule does affect him and he is starting to make a noise, which will undoubtedly develop into a fair-sized holler by next year and they will no doubt turn out in large numbers and attempt to cut the schedule down to their own liking. We also expect a concentrated effort in opposition to this schedule by the Manufacturers Association. This association has made their presence felt already and we can expect further opposition from this quarter. Combine these two forces with the usual amount of opposition that develops with anything that is of benefit to the worker and we will need all our membership along with as many new members as we can secure in order to maintain favorable conditions.

Labor Day is not far off, and with the local deciding to parade again we hope there will be a large turnout. This is the one day in the year we have the opportunity of showing our strength or weakness. Let us all turn out and show that we have a real live organization. The dress will be the same as in previous years, straw hat, white shirt, bow tie, dark trousers and black shoes.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Three months have passed since my last letter, during which time I have been busily engaged in a little home modernizing of my own, all made possible by the New Deal.

A home loan removed the uncertainty of possession and possibility of foreclosure but made certain repairs necessary. A new roof was put on by contract but the painting and other repairs fell to me, so between work at home and outside, I found little time to answer by way of this JOURNAL the requests that came in regarding Pasadena's model home, described in my last letter, said requests being turned over to the Better Housing Bureau of this city for reply.

By way of modernizing I installed a 100-ampere service, an electric range, a two-unit 30-gallon water heater and a medium size refrigerator. A complete Mix Master outfit took the place of the miscellaneous collection of five-and-10-cent articles used in the kitchen. At this point friend wife threatened to strike, declaring she would need an engineer's ticket to operate all the machinery. However, she's still on the job and if she survives the envy of friends and neighbors, should be for a long time, if the many advantages of an electric home prolong life.

A small addition to the kitchen having walls covered with suitable sound-deadening and heat-insulating material, houses the refrigerator. Cool air is drawn from under the floor and exhausted into the kitchen, providing a measure of ventilation. The cool air lowers cost of operation. And saving? Say, nothing is wasted now.

The water heater is located in the basement about midway between the kitchen, bath and laundry, and has proved very economical in operation without the tempering coil I plan to install later on the roof to use some of the heat that Old Sol pours upon us here.

The entrance switch, light panel, etc., are all out of sight in the basement (eastern style), only the sequence-wired meter and service conduit are exposed. It seems that the manufacturers are overlooking something in not providing a suitable all-in-one cabinet for an installation of this kind in place of the unsightly collection of switches now used and

at which the customer exclaims "Do I have to have all that junk on the side of my house?"

A few words about rates before I close: I pay \$6.50 for the first 225 k.w.h.; all over that at one cent per k.w.h. My first month's bill was for 291 k.w.h. Even with this somewhat high rate, the daily cost per person in this instance was a trifle over four cents.

Pasadena's light department has just reduced rates, so that the installation I've described, if in the city, would cost \$3.30 for the first 100 k.w.h. and three-fourths of a cent per k.w.h. thereafter or \$4.63 total and a trifle over three cents daily per head.

At present about 1 per cent of Pasadena's homes are wired for ranges, but very few water heaters are in use, although in the past year the number in use has tripled.

Electric utilities can materially assist the recovery program by reducing rates to a point where all people can make the fullest use of things electrical. Various cities throughout the country have proved reducing rates increases profits, so what are they waiting for? Now you, too, Mr. Wire Fixer, get busy and give your wife a new deal in an electrical home.

(I nearly forgot to mention the range. No trouble to get the wife to can the fruit I raise now; gone is the burned food, the greasy kitchen walls, the gas meter and the ice man all at one fell stroke.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

We are glad to be able to report four applications for membership. May I address a word to these prospective members?

Brothers, when you have completed your obligations and have become full-fledged members of this local, and of the I. B. E. W., you will be very welcome and I know the knowledge that you are then bearing your just and proper share of the cost and effort required to maintain better working conditions and wages will prove a tremendous source of satisfaction to you. In the years to come you will find many things not to your liking. You may for some personal reason dislike some of your fellow members or some of the officers of your local. Let me beseech you never to allow personal prejudices or disagreements or dislikes to affect your loyalty to the Broth-

LOOKING AHEAD

(Dedicated to the passage of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill)

I

The dark shadows of a primitive past
Are fading; evil deeds from days of old
Are on the wane; no longer shall they cast
Gruesome reflections of tragedies untold.

II

'Tis a stimulant of hope and good cheer,
The sign of enlightened thoughts far and
wide spread
When the near-sighted's vision begins to
clear
To see the pressing need of days ahead.

III

Onward! May humanity's advanced stride
Inspire the backward to heed duty's call;
Let men at the reins lead on and guide
To roads abundant with blessings for all!

By ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

erhood. You may never permit yourselves to become one of those who gladly partake of the benefits of organized labor without being willing to share the cost. Attend meetings and vote.

Winnipeg is sweltering in humid temperatures around the 90s.

We have an anti-mosquito organization, ably headed by Dr. Speechley, which usually raises funds by means of a tag day. All surface and stagnant water for miles around the city is covered with oil, thus preventing the mosquitoes from developing. This year permission for a tag day was refused, and voluntary subscriptions proved inadequate to cope with the unusually wet spring, and oiling operation had to be suspended. The result? Billions of mosquitoes! Don't forget your quarter next year, fellows.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

Introducing Local No. 443, Montgomery, Ala., to the JOURNAL. We had installation of the following officers on July 2: H. W. Cornett, president; J. B. Jenkins, vice president; N. Ethington, financial secretary and business manager; D. P. Robertson, treasurer and recording secretary; C. V. Edwards, Dick Trotter, Roy Rutherford, executive board, and your humble scribe.

After introducing our local officers and telling who the officers are, we wish to throw a big bouquet to Representative Walker, who attended our meeting the night of the election and gave us a great deal of help. Representative Walker also did some outside contact work. He, with the assistance of Business Manager Ethington, called on Mayor Gunter in regards to the electrical city ordinance which Business Manager Ethington was successful in getting the city to adopt some months ago. They also discussed my position as assistant electrical inspector.

We are just winding up one good job, the first 100 per cent union job ever to go up in Montgomery. We say this braggishly because we feel that we have come a long ways. This job is a J. J. Newberry store. We were able to give it to a contractor who was a little higher than the low bidder, so you see Newberry rates with us.

We have a bright future, just getting a closed PWA housing project of approximately half a million dollars. This will also be a 100 per cent union job. I am glad to report that the Superior Electric Co., of Dallas, Texas, has the electrical work, thanks to the boys in Dallas.

The James Construction Co., of Ralston, La., is the general contractor. We also have prospects of a new city hall here in Montgomery, which will cost around a half million dollars. This work is PWA and we have men here to take care of the work, so please do not come expecting work. We will be glad to hear from any of the members or locals.

In closing, let me say we are proud of our International Officers, Vice President Barker and Representative Walker, as they have been a great help to us.

J. B. JINKINS.

L. U. NO. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Greetings from the Expo City! Now that the fire works are over for another year I will give you the line-up for the local. Julius Smith, president; A. Kessler, vice president and business manager; J. Walker, treasurer; Bob Wilcox, recording secretary; G. Daigle, financial secretary; C. Elliott, A. Hyder, executive board.

There is nothing startling going on in

our fair village outside of the fair. I see in the papers where Gold Gulch Gertie got a traffic ticket for tying up traffic while doing the Lady Godiva act on a white burro. One time in the history of San Diego they outsmarted our neighboring city of Los Angeles. They landed the Consolidated Aircraft factory, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. It will employ 1,500 men and women when going full blast.

Also I see where Uncle Sam allotted this district \$6,200,000 for dredging the harbor, and general improvement. Maybe we can get a battle wagon in here then. No new line construction going on at present, but there is lots of room in this county to build.

Say, Bachie, from our Boardwalk City, the next time you see Bert Chambers ask him what became of Babby Reed, or old Jimmie "Raincoat" McIntosh, or D. Moy, the artist from the dizzy corners in Philly. At present we have former members of the Tools of Torture Society now ranching in our fair locality; names as follows: Bert Gallagher, avocado ranching, and Rosenberry, ducks, chickens and what have you, both located in Lemon Grove, Calif.; a former member by the name of White, from Local No. 17, Detroit, raising chickens in Lakeside, Calif., and they are all making good at it, too. As you all know San Diego is the lineman's paradise. Now watch Los Angeles come back at me.

One question I want to ask the Brotherhood at large, how can we get our members to attend the meetings? We sure have a bunch of stay-at-homes here.

KESSLER.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

I read a statement in a paper a few days ago that a prize ought to be given to the genius who thought out the "planned scarcity" idea—if it could be found in what asylum he was confined.

I don't know who was the author of this statement, but whoever he is he has the right idea. The administration is trying to make someone's insane ideas work out, but it can't be done.

We are living in the greatest age of plenty the world has ever known, yet millions of people are starving. The rich grow richer and the poor poorer. The machine age has given us mass production, and the factory system has relieved the individual worker from having to grow or make anything he may want or need. It is all made in a factory and put on the market ready for his use. If billions of dollars were forced into circulation they would be useless unless the workers are kept at work producing the commodities that they and their fellow men require. A billion dollars by themselves will not produce one thing, nor can they be eaten.

The cost of living falls hardest on the little fellow. It does not make any difference to a rich person if the price of bacon goes up. He eats it just the same, regardless of cost. But when bacon doubles in price the little fellow does without. Boosted retail prices hit the poor hardest.

The Cleveland Trust Co., in one of its reports, says, "Only three big corporations have made practically all the recovery which has been made in the past three years, and these three are the three major automobile concerns." The report goes on to say that production has been going down since the first of the year; that the United States has made a poor record in comparison with other nations.

There are more workers being employed, but at reduced hours and at less pay per hour. They are drawing less per week than they did

PUBLIC ADDRESS MAY HOLD KEY TO CRIME

By CHARLES D. MASON, L. U. No. 134, Chicago, Ill.

A Century of Progress at Chicago brought to the public new and practical ideas, many of which will be kept and put into use on a large scale. The electrical group brought forth amazing exhibits, and proved that electricity is still in its infancy, although even now it is one of the major industries. Most important advances have been made in sound energy, or acoustics, long a mysterious element to the people, which is now at last opening new and broader fields for experimental purposes. The application of the principle of acoustics which concerns us in this article is the public address system. Its practicability was demonstrated at A Century of Progress.

No matter where a person was on the fair ground, he was in touch with important events. Large towers enclosing the loud speakers were placed so that as soon as one was out of hearing of one tower, the voice of the announcer immediately engaged the attention from another one. Lost children were found in short time among a crowd of 300,000. Officers were located in five minutes in case of necessity.

Large cities long have had need for just such a system, for the solving of its crime problem. Insurance rates have climbed sky-high. Automobile rates are now exorbitant, due to rampant stealing of machines. Window smashing has become so bad that few insurance companies care to insure them. Bank robberies, holdups, and murders play their part in the crime problem of the city.

Police Would Be Helped

The installation of a public address system would do much toward helping the police in eliminating this condition. The cost to cities would be small in comparison to the amount now paid as a result in insurance rates.

At present most of the streets within the cities are equipped with the standard street lamps at 110 volts A. C. or D. C. This current could also furnish power for a small dynamic speaker mounted and boxed in upon the street lamp. Not only is the conduit already installed, but the cables are in and connected to the power houses. All that is necessary would be a small two conductor lead cable for which there is ample room in the conduit.

before. The cost of living is going up and is 5 per cent above the same date last year.

In the days of ancient Egypt a famine was predicted by a dream of the Pharaoh and, according to Biblical history, Joseph was appointed to prepare for that famine. This was done by storing all the surplus produce to be used during those famine years. The brain trust of our days has done just the contrary; it has destroyed all of our surplus crops, and has killed the meat animals and plowed under the crops.

Now Japan has been dumping her cheap

A small microphone could be mounted upon the pole for the patrolman or for the employees of large banks, building and loan associations or on the premises of any of the large financial institutions that handle the public's funds. A central office could be established in the central districts for broadcasting important events. All local calls would automatically be picked up by the central station, from which important events could be broadcasted throughout the city.

In most holdups, murders, and bank robberies, a fast car is parked near the scene of the crime with the motor running. After the crime job is completed the car spurs into action and within a few blocks loses itself in the crowd. The criminals are seldom caught because their car is a half block away by the time the police reach the scene of the crime. Picture in your mind—if the first patrolman could run 50 or a 100 feet to the nearest lighting post, and be able to notify other police in the vicinity of the crime and the direction taken by the bandits, or if any of the employees of the financial institutions were able to notify the patrolman on the street as soon as the criminal had left the building—then not only would the police have a chance to stop them, but the entire zone would be notified. Many of the citizens would turn to look for the law breakers. Criminals would be thrown into panic because of their slender chance to make a getaway.

In case of war this system would save thousands of lives during air raids. It is a well known and recognized fact that the next war will be fought from the air. What a blessing to the large city that will be able to notify its citizens of danger and provide adequate protection for them.

Panics, hysterical actions, and mob uprisings would be impossible with a commanding voice directing their actions from their very doorsteps, and constantly informing of danger. There is no panic in a crowd when the people know what to do and where to go in case of emergency.

This is not a dream. A Century of Progress demonstrated that it is a practical idea, and that it may be used upon a large scale for the benefit of large cities.

merchandise on our markets while our American workmen are on relief.

The President smiles his happy smile and speaks many words over the air, yet says nothing, trying to cheer up the people. With all his efforts to pull the wool over our eyes, he is rapidly losing ground. His chances for re-election are about as good as the proverbial snowball in hell remaining a snowball.

The only remedy for the depression is money in circulation, but that by itself will not put our unemployed to work, if we let the country be flooded with cheap foreign mer-

chandise. Babson, in one of his reports, says that the administration's spending program has only one end, "the ruin of government credit, destruction of currency, inflation and chaos."

Mr. Babson makes a startling statement, but nevertheless true.

It is high time to stop this spending mania and get to work. But in order to get to work the products of our labor must be protected so that when people have money to spend, our products can be bought in competition with cheaply made foreign products. In fact our own products should be bought by us for less than the foreign goods.

When this is realized by our American people and our own government, then the country will be on the road to recovery. Babson has predicted a boom and in one of his reports gives the following figures: He says that the expenditures for machinery replacement during prosperous times averaged \$66,000,000,000 per year, and during the depression has fallen to \$2,700,000,000 annually. He says that it will take \$18,000,000,000 to put our American factories back on a producing basis.

The same condition exists in all industries; 15,000,000, or 75 per cent, of all railroad freight cars now in use are more than 20 years old. Railroad companies have only built locomotives at the rate of 160 per year since 1929. During prosperous times they built on an average of 1,000 annually.

The construction industry in normal times averaged \$6,000,000,000 per year, while in the last three years the average was only \$1,000,000,000. Fifty per cent of this was publicly financed. A shortage of 200,000 homes per year has accumulated since 1929, totaling a shortage of 1,000,000 homes. The existing homes have had no repairs done for several years and nearly all need a complete overhauling.

There is a possibility that factory built houses will be a competition with employment of building trades mechanics. These houses come knocked down and an erector comes from the factory who hires a few laborers and puts the job up in a very short time.

The building trades crafts should work on state and city laws that will require these ready cut homes to comply with building regulations and they should insist on a rigid inspection.

The automobile has become a great necessity to us and is helping create new suburban districts where many people would rather live than stay in thickly populated cities.

The construction of paved highways will make it easy for an automobile owner to work in a city and live in one of these suburbs.

Electric trains will also help to make it easy for those who wish to do so to live in less congested districts.

The possibilities of an enormous amount of work being developed by such places is one of the things that will hasten recovery.

Small shopping centers can be had in such suburbs that will employ a large number of people to serve those who live there.

The nearness to large centers will make it unnecessary for these small shops to carry in stock any large quantity of produce.

The health of the suburban residents would be much better than those who live in a few rooms in a large city. Each home owner would have a yard and garden that would also give employment to others should the owner not care to do his own work.

In fact the only thing that keeps this from becoming a reality is lack of confidence and the fact that there is no circulation of money for the producer.

"Prosperity is just around the corner" if we only have guts enough to walk around the corner. Let's go!

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 583, EL PASO, TEXAS

Editor:

The following story appeared in the El Paso World News recently (Lunsford is a member of our local and a good friend):

"KEEP AWAY FROM ELECTRICITY INSPECTOR TELLS EL PASOANS

"Lunsford Collects Numerous Gadgets Which Have Caused Damage

"By H. K. LEWIS

"Just because old Benjamin Franklin took it on the knuckles when lightning hit his kite is no reason why Mr. and Mrs. El Paso should stick their fingers in a fuse socket to see if the 'juice is turned on,' according to Clyde Lunsford, city electrical inspector.

"Of course, Lunsford explains, the experimenter is certain to find out what he wants to know, just like the man who lights a match to look into his gasoline tank. But, the after effects are not always satisfactory.

"Lunsford, over the years he has been city electrical inspector, has made a collection of gadgets which their creators and users have found highly unsatisfactory, to say the least. More than 100 strange devices are in the collection. Many of them are fastened to a 'Don't Do It' board in his office at the city hall.

"Now, here's one," said the inspector, holding out a ceiling outlet with visible effects of fire upon it. "This gadget caused a \$1,500 fire. Someone attempted to save a few cents by using it and as a result lost many dollars.

"It is strange how people believe that, with a few pieces of wire, a screw-driver and the pliers out of the automobile tool kit, they can repair the family toaster, the waffle iron or even wire a light into the back porch.

"The money spent to have a licensed electrician properly install the wiring or repair the appliance may mean the difference between safety and the loss of life or a fire. It is foolish to save pennies and lose dollars."

"One of the most peculiar looking devices in

Lunsford's collection is a couple of pieces of board with hundreds of turns of wire wrapped tightly about them. Devious connections and strange contrivances complete the object, which occupies a prominent spot on his 'Don't Do It' board.

"What's that thing?" Lunsford was asked.

"Oh, that's a gadget some fellow built to cut the static from his radio," he replied. "If the lightning had hit the aerial or the supply current gotten mixed up with the thing, there would have been all sort of fire-works. Luckily, I discovered it before anything happened."

"In the center of the board is an obsolete enclosed switch. The person who used it in his home had replaced the burned out fuses in the switch block with pieces from the family's wire clothes line. Of course, Lunsford explained, it worked all right. But the fire hazard was as great as storing gasoline and matches in a rat infested cellar.

"The paramount absurdity on the board in Lunsford's office is an outlet cover made from a tin can with a hole punched through it for the wire to come through.

"Can you imagine anyone trying to make an outlet cover out of a coffee can?" Lunsford inquired in disgust. "Well, the house where this thing was used caught fire when the drop cord came out through the insulation. The damage was \$1,000. An outlet box cover costs less than 25 cents."

"Finally, Lunsford made a definite rule for the home owner and occupant to follow:

"When something goes wrong with one of the electrical appliances or the wiring call a licensed electrician. If you think you can fix it yourself—think twice and then call the electrician."

C. H. HUTTANUS.

L. U. NO. 625, HALIFAX, N. S.

Editor:

Local Union No. 625 has come through the depression so far in good shape; the local still has nearly its good times membership regardless of the hard times striking many of our



Clyde Lunsford, city electrical inspector, is shown above standing before his "Don't Do It" board at City Hall. Lunsford is holding a ceiling outlet that was made by a "home electrician" and which caused a \$1,500 fire. On the board are other gadgets made by would-be electricians, many of which have caused heavy losses by fires. Also on the board in contrast are a few of the most modern electrical appliances.—Photo by Paul R. Clegg, in El Paso World News.

members, who have had to turn to various ways of making a living.

Labor in general in Halifax has managed to hold its own even though construction in this end of the country has been almost nil in the last two years.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress is to meet in Halifax the first week in September, which will be a good time for organized labor to meet, as our general election will take place at the end of the same month. Now is the time for organized labor to step out and take a stand for improved labor conditions and lead the way for unorganized labor, which leadership they need and should have.

We in Canada have a large and rich country. We have made many multimillionaires; giant financial companies have sprung up and utilities have in many cases gained a strangle hold on the people. On the other hand, many people have lost their all due to foreclosure for unpaid taxes or mortgages they could not meet, all through unemployment, until today we have approximately 1,250,000 on relief, 25,000 of our young men in relief camps, many branded as Communists—men who should be taking their places in the country, unable to obtain that privilege.

When men work in unorganized plants they sometimes have to work a 60-hour week for from \$9 to \$12 a week. These conditions call for a remedy and the greatest power for social justice in this country lies in the hands of organized labor.

We have a new party formed with Mr. Stevens at its head, the "Reconstruction Party." He has told it is his intention of rectifying these social wrongs. Here's hoping he gets the chance to make good his promises.

This is a general synopsis of conditions as we are confronted by them, which are much the same as those confronting workers in all parts of our two great countries.

C. VAN BUSKIRK.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The annual picnic sponsored by this local was held Saturday, July 20. The committee in charge, under the able direction of Brother T. H. Sanders assisted by Brothers Offerle, Shoulders, Chzran and Fosnaugh, worked long and tirelessly to make this frolic a success.

If the United Press had asked the noted writer, Arthur Brisbane, to cover the story of our picnic for them you no doubt would have read something about the unequal distribution of beer and hot dogs on that particular date. As it was, everyone had a glorious time and the refreshment booth wound up with some cracked ice to spare.

Fellow members of Local No. 723 will be shocked to learn that another of our brethren has been bitten by the matrimonial bug. Too bad, he was such a fine fellow. However, it's an ill wind that don't blow somebody some good, and now that the young man has decided to settle down, it is hoped that

the attendance at our local meetings will be strengthened by his presence.

Fort Wayne was treated to an agreeable surprise by the recent announcement of the International Harvester Company concerning the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for additions to the local motor truck plant. This, along with the federal government's program of rural electrification should do much to relieve unemployment in this vicinity.

AARON SCHLACH.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

As election time draws near and candidates for various offices of government begin to probe the public mind for a fertile spot to sow a political seed (and it goes without controversy that the seed is of their own culture and will bear only the fruit acceptable to the planter), we hear quite a bit about "friendship for labor" and "friendly to labor" and such expressions as, viz., "I have always worked for laws that will benefit labor." The candidate has found the fertile spot he has been seeking, labor or the working man and woman. They compose the electorate or the majority of it, so the candidate poses as their friend and, to hear him tell it, only their friend and their only friend.

But has anyone ever heard one of these office seekers explain what is meant by friendship for labor? No, I don't think so. That is a subject that they will avoid, because to define it would affect and possibly jeopardize his financial, political and social standing, and hence he will only make statements that he can hedge or twist to suit his convenience.

I quote from the dictionary the definition of a "friend": "One attached to another by esteem." "One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, kin," etc. One who favors a cause, project," etc.

Can the friendly political candidate subscribe to that definition and will he remain a friend to labor after he is elected? Brothers, ask these questions of some of the office seekers. I would like to hear the answers.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

It seems to me that the message which organized labor has for the working class today is the same one which labor, no matter what its condition of servitude, has proclaimed throughout the ages. It is just; we have set our objectives ahead; we hold out the hope to all those who will go with us that our combined efforts will make tomorrow better than today.

Labor has never been satisfied to sit back and complacently contemplate its past accomplishments. There has always been a new goal to be achieved—the objective has always been ahead of us, never in the rear. I think today, more than at any time in the past, labor has grasped the significance of what the future contains for all of us if we will but grasp the opportunities which come to our hands and bend them to our purpose.

Labor invites all those who work with hands and brain in producing the world's wealth to unite with us in achieving our common objective, a greater opportunity to enjoy the things which labor, and labor alone, produces; a wider and deeper appreciation of our cultural attainments, and, generally, a better and happier world in which to live.

All of us, no matter what our status in the social or economic scheme of things, desire to see these ends accomplished, but the only way we can have our desires realized is by arriving at a common understanding of what is to be done and uniting in a common effort towards their realization.

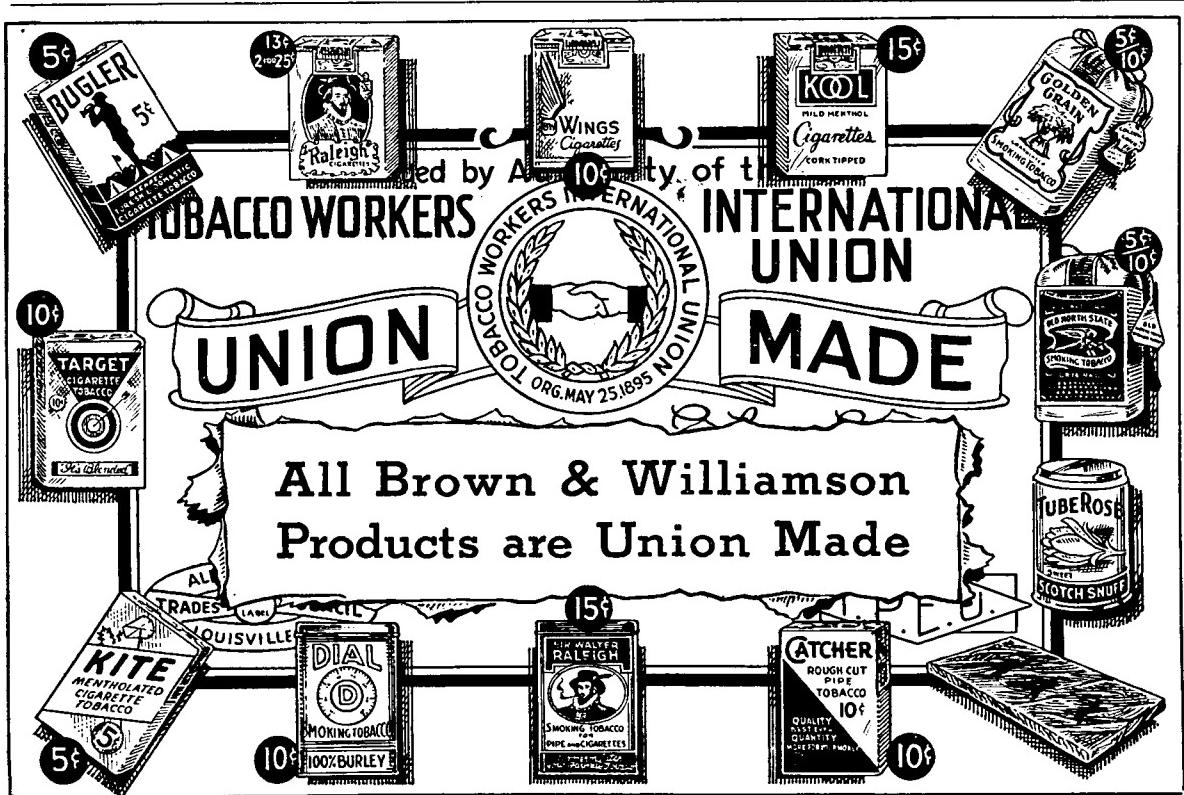
BILL COLSON.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

These hot July days bring back memories of July, 1922, when the regular guys went fishing.

On July 24, the executive board journeyed to Ashtabula, Ohio, and held a meeting. Brothers Warner and Kidder came over from Conneaut; Brothers Wickert, Moher, DePaul, Brown, Cohron, Walters and Hammond accompanied the board from Cleveland. Broth-



ers Martin, Guerra, Campany, and Coffin of the Ashtabula membership, were also present. We hope to have a larger attendance at the next meeting, in October.

Our charter is now open and the membership drive is progressing. The financial secretary and recording secretary both have a supply of applications, so get one for that no-bill working near you. Do your bit. Our slogan is 200 members by Christmas.

BILL BLAKE.

New York Workers Study Existing Order

By ANTHONY J. REALMUTO, L. U. No. 3

During the past school year I have been engaged in organizing and conducting forums and discussion groups at the headquarters of L. U. 3, 130 East 25th St., New York City. The number of students who attended these classes number close to 5,000. Under the supervision of Merle S. Whitcomb, of the board of education, a program devoted to general consideration of economic, social and industrial questions has been worked out. Special attention has been paid to the problems of organized labor. This program has had the full approval of the union officials.

The members themselves have showed great interest and have filled the schoolroom, put at our disposal by the local officials, to capacity twice each week, with an average attendance of 30 at informal discussion groups on other days. Tuesday afternoons have been devoted to forums with speakers on current subjects, with an informal discussion period following. Fridays have been devoted to programs of motion pictures on technical and industrial subjects.

It is notable that interest in economic and social subjects has been stimulated to a high degree among the members of the local. Where men a year ago were entirely uninterested in such matters, except as they touched their own individual problems, they now crowd the meeting place at each opportunity to hear and discuss all points of view on legislation, social problems and the political questions of the day. The habits of tolerance for others' opinion, of weighing all sides of a question, and orderly debates are noticeable in the regular meetings of the local. No other union, it can safely be said, encourages free discussion and as liberal an outlook as does L. U. 3.

A program of general interest is now being arranged for the fall term starting in September.

Idle Wages vs. Government By Experiment

I would like to pay tribute to Fiske O'Fallon for the splendid interest he has shown in writing the article entitled "Idle Wages vs. Public Works, a Contrast," which was published in the June issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. The economic situation today is a serious matter, because it concerns the welfare of every one of us and the welfare of the nation as a whole. No man ever lived who was able to understand completely the operation of eco-

nomic forces because our economic system is too complex for complete understanding and there are many unsolved problems. When any man, whoever he may be, tells you that he has a plan that will solve all our economic problems, you can be sure that he knows very little about our system and you can suspect that he wants something from you—either money or your vote.

With the NRA declared unconstitutional, Democracy faces a crisis. We must decide between a radical departure in government, or a radical departure from the present business procedure.

Today we live in an economy attended by anxiety and insecurity, poverty, inadequate wages and overwork. Idle wages as proposed by Fiske O'Fallon is nothing more than a departure from the present business procedure, and will eliminate anxiety and insecurity which are retarding recovery and undermining our democratic form of government.

"OHM'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE"

By CHARLES MASON, L. U. No. 134

"The intensity of the current equals the electromotive force divided by the resistance." How many people realize that this law, which governs the great body of electricity, is also true of mankind's individual successes. Perhaps this great philosopher, in speaking of his

fellowmen, would have said: The successes we attain, equal the efforts we put forth, divided by the reverses which we meet in life. For only a half a century have we known that this law controls one of mankind's greatest allies, but even the first records of humanity show that this rule governed man.

It is very seldom that you hear of electricity spoken of in coulombs, which is quantities of electricity at rest, but always in amperes, which is electricity in motion, overcoming resistances, until arriving at a certain destination. How true this is of human beings. It is very seldom that you hear of an individual who is satisfied with himself, because he is like coulombs of electricity. Always the world speaks of men who are moving, who overcome all difficulties and arrive at their destination.

Many a genius has lived and died, who has not been heralded by the world, because they did not have the necessary force to carry them forward. Others have tried but their reverses in life were too great to overcome. Always there are a few, who carry on, until they reach their ultimate destination, although, many do not receive their just merits until long after they have passed on. Others live to see and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Perhaps, after all, this great philosopher and scientist was partly thinking of the fickleness of humanity when he wrote these laws governing one of the greatest of celestial bodies. Giving due merit to all, I say, "Success is remembered, failure forgotten, but honor those who try."

Ray Lamp Inside Lung Is New Way to Treat Consumption

Sunburning the inside of one's lungs to cure tuberculosis is a procedure introduced in Vienna by Dr. Alexander Cemach, inventor of many devices for medical use of ultraviolet rays. Dr. Cemach recently developed a device for treating hay fever and other nasal irritations by the applications of these rays to the inside of the nose. To use his still newer device for treating tuberculosis, spots in the lungs affected by the disease first are located exactly by a series of X-ray photographs. A skillful surgeon then introduces into each of these infected spots in turn a narrow, bent rod, passed in through the throat and having at its end a tiny quartz lamp supplied with electric current through wires inside the rod. Once properly in place, this quartz lamp is lit electrically for a few seconds or minutes. A powerful beam of the ultraviolet rays like those in sunlight thus is produced inside the diseased part of the lung. The germs of tuberculosis are killed easily by these rays, which is the reason why sunlight is so good a disinfectant against them. Many of the living germs in an infected lung thus are killed, Dr. Cemach believes, by the internal ray bath provided by this instrument. Even if some of the germs are protected by the lung tissue, enough are killed so that the natural germ-fighting forces of the body can dispose of the rest. Treatment by the instrument is now under comprehensive trial in Vienna, especially for the kind of tuberculosis sometimes called "galloping consumption" which progresses rapidly and often fails to yield to ordinary methods of treatment.



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**International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers**

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.



IN MEMORIAM


P. Mouton, L. U. No. 561
Re-initiated March 2, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local 561 mourn the death of our Brother, P. Mouton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. L. TAYLOR,
HENRY RUSSELL,
JOHN PARKIN,
Committee.

Joseph Schatzle, L. U. No. 241
Initiated April 7, 1922, in L. U. No. 98

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 241, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Joseph Schatzle.

Whereas he has been a long and faithful performer of his duties in this local, both as an officer and in the ranks; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of a true and loyal member, we humbly bow to the divine will; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

ERNEST TOWNER,
FREEMAN W. AULT,
HAROLD C. ROSE,
Committee.

Arthur G. Watkins, L. U. No. 210
Initiated May 16, 1902, in L. U. No. 21

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Arthur G. Watkins, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOSEPH W. KERSHAW,
J. WARREN WHITE,
R. B. BRANNAKA,
Committee.

James Kirk Whittlesley, L. U. No. 760
Initiated March 21, 1934

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 760, record the passing of our Brother, James Kirk Whittlesley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in a spirit of brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy to be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. H. BUTLER,
J. L. REEDY,
THOS. C. BROWN,
Committee.

Albert J. Cherry, L. U. No. 77
Initiated February 11, 1929

We, the members of Local No. 77, I. B. E. W., of Seattle, Wash., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our Brother, Albert J. Cherry, who sud-

denly departed from us in the prime of life while performing his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy be sent to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RAY COOLEY,
J. V. BRUZAS,
FLOYD MILES,
Committee.

Joseph La Ferrie, L. U. No. 77
Initiated November 24, 1928

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 77, I. B. E. W., of Seattle, Wash., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, Joseph La Ferrie; and

Whereas the membership of Local Union No. 77 deeply mourns the loss of a true friend and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the official Journal for publication, and a copy spread in the minutes of the local union.

B. W. BOWEN,
R. J. HIGGS,
J. J. FREEPARTNER,
Committee.

Richard Breen, L. U. No. 77
Initiated February 6, 1927

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, of Seattle, Wash., mourn the death of Brother Richard Breen; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy to be spread upon our minutes; and further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

RAY COOLEY,
IRVING PATTEE,
A. G. FISHER,
Committee.

Fred C. Huse, L. U. No. 193
Initiated January 8, 1901

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother, Fred C. Huse, and through his passing our organization has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 193, I. B. E. W., extend to those who remain to mourn his loss, our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy published in our official Journal.

R. L. HAWKINS,
HERMAN ARMBRUSTER,
H. BOGASKE,
Committee.

Walter M. Carter, L. U. No. 637
Re-initiated September 2, 1925

Whereas Local Union No. 637 has suffered the loss of one of its members, Brother Walter M. Carter; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread upon our minutes of

this local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

E. L. BRINDEL,
E. S. SAUNDERS,
A. M. JACKSON,
Committee.

Roscoe C. Vest, L. U. No. 9
Initiated June 7, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Roscoe C. Vest; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Vest Local No. 9, I. B. E. W., desires to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy placed on our records and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

CARL ISLEY,
RAY SMITH,
FRANK UPDIKE,
Committee.

Joseph A. Dyer, L. U. No. 104
Initiated December 18, 1924

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Joseph A. Dyer, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 104 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Secretary.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID JULY 1- JULY 31, 1935

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
I. O.	A. J. Wright		\$1,000.00
I. O.	J. G. Webb		1,000.00
38	Ed McNally		1,000.00
5	W. M. Hensler		1,000.00
857	E. D. Apgar		1,000.00
241	J. A. Schatzle		1,000.00
3	Morris Motteck		1,000.00
637	W. W. Carter		1,000.00
3	Theo. Siegfried		1,000.00
104	J. A. Dyer		1,000.00
134	G. Grande		1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams		14.58
134	A. Hogue		1,000.00
193	F. C. Huse		1,000.00
166	W. R. Bowers		1,000.00
I. O.	E. L. Schermerhorn		1,000.00
134	E. E. Clarke		1,000.00
3	C. Redden		1,000.00
38	F. N. Miner		1,000.00
125	A. Garth		1,000.00
40	P. Z. Steenrod		300.00
46	C. D. Terhune		825.00
18	L. Garrett		1,000.00
151	F. J. White		1,000.00
I. O.	J. Chamberlain		1,000.00
400	C. A. Freeman		1,000.00
77	R. J. Breen		1,000.00
98	R. J. Bloomer		1,000.00
I. O.	P. W. Keenan		1,000.00
I. O.	P. Cotter		1,000.00
3	V. J. Kiernan		1,000.00
I. O.	R. S. Day		1,000.00
151	H. C. Brown		1,000.00
134	F. W. Hoppe		1,000.00
98	J. J. McGruddy		1,000.00
134	Ernest Jahn		150.00
3	E. P. Philips		150.00
723	Thos. Fleming		150.00
	Total		\$33,589.58

Total

\$33,589.58

POVERTY OF ILL-DISTRIBUTED ABUNDANCE

(Continued from page 332)

It is now generally accepted that mankind after long struggle against poverty and scarcity has developed a malady now understood as "the poverty of ill distributed abundance." But while we are aware that the poverty and insecurity of today are not the judgment of God or nature upon us we are still confused as to what can be the remedy. We seek easy cures partly because we have not realized how deep and extensive is our distress. We are too prone to think that prosperity is to be recovered rather than something to be won. There is a popular belief that capitalism had a golden age here in America during the gambling orgies of the twenties and that to recover it would be about all that a reasonable man could ask.

In concluding his introduction he asks that we set out together to form some picture of poverty and exploitation in the age of scientific and mechanical marvels and in a country possessed of almost everything in the way of natural resources that the heart could desire. It is always a human being who is exploited, not an abstraction like the producer or the consumer. Yet it may help to understand a concrete situation if we consider men under different circumstances as producers or consumers: as exploited in respect to the reward of their labors or in the waste of natural resources on which they and their children must depend. A consideration of the effect of poverty in the midst of potential abundance upon men and women who are dimly becoming aware that they have at their disposal the means of conquering poverty and releasing their children from bondage to insecurity and ill-rewarded toil such as countless generations of their fathers have known.

One of the first chapters deals with real estate and homes. This chapter alone would have made the book "worth its weight in gold" to thousands of home owners had they known the facts of home owning before the depression.

Legal Rights vs. Actualities

The chapters on "Working for Wages" and "Working Conditions" are worthy of reprint in pamphlet form. A review is made from the earliest days when men first received wages, to the present form of highly developed industrialism. In the days of feudalism, and even among slave owners, there was a certain responsibility in providing for workers and their food. In our present system there is no such responsibility. According to jurists, the change from feudalism to capitalism was the change from human relations based on status into which men were born, to relations based upon contracts which they were free to make. A worker is free to bargain with the textile mill or steel trust; he has only his muscle and hunger of himself and children; the boss has the tools and the sole control of the opportunity to use them. Except as workers in association gained strength

and power, or peculiar circumstances created a labor shortage, their freedom to bargain was a freedom to take or leave what the boss might offer. The legal right to sleep in the Waldorf means nothing to the jobless man on a park bench.

Another chapter reveals with compact evidence the real tragedy of unemployment. No man living can estimate by any statistical method what unemployed workers have suffered before they came on any kind of government payroll, or indeed what they suffer from inadequacy of the dole which they receive and the way in which it is given.

The tragedy of these years has made Thomas Carlyle's remark commonplace, "A man willing to work and unable to find work is perhaps the saddest sight that fortune's inequalities exhibit under the sun." At bottom of the depression so far, upwards of 40 per cent of those usually gainfully employed in America, not only saw that sight, but were that sight. In the third year of our great depression magicians sought to call up out of the vasty deeps of despair new confidence and with it prosperity, by a chart designed to prove that "depression don't last forever." It proved instead that from the end of the 18th century on there had never been true prosperity of complete security for masses of men in this new country.

Strikes Are Necessary

The chapter on the labor struggle is especially worth reading when one considers the uncertainties, the proffered substitutes, and general loose talk concerning unions and organization. There is no middle class delusion greater than the delusion so diligently propagated by the spokesman for the employing class and by most of the press, to the effect that strikes are the work of irresponsible agitators. Agitators have their uses, and perhaps their abuses, but no agitator or group of agitators, of any color from the blue of the NRA eagles, to the pink or red of far more radical organizations, could have produced or supported the wave of strikes which in 1934 swept along with it the fruit pickers in California; the wretched onion pickers of Hardin county; dairy farmers in Wisconsin and New York; longshoremen and marine workers; street-car employees in Milwaukee; the auto-lite workers all over the country. Strikes are not fun. They are grim work. They require an endurance and heroism of men and women and even children far nobler than the heroism of war. The one agitator who inspires great strikes and sustains the strikers is revolt against exploitation. Behind the strikes, which fill the pages of the newspaper, stands a misery of unemployment, insecurity, low wages, and an impersonal tyranny, which treats human beings as so many cogs in production.

The nominal gains of a successful strike are not worth much unless a properly organized labor union is on guard to protect them. The better organized are the workers the better are their prospects for making

progress in the struggle against exploitation, without the necessity of prolonged strikes. The A. F. of L., in spite of all criticism to the contrary, is actually the organization of American labor. It is in every way better to work with it than to try and supplant it. Moreover, by its very nature and functions a labor union has to be concerned with the problem of more bread, more leisure, and better conditions now.

In conclusion Mr. Thomas presents a close-up picture of our lop-sided state of life. In New York, "The richest city in the richest country in the world," one out of every four of the whole population is on the public relief while others make shift somehow.

Insecurity is not confined to one group of the population. In some degree it is almost universal. Yet all round are evidence of enormous wealth and flaunting luxury. Heiresses like the Huttons and Dukes receive millions on their twenty-first birthday. A man like Dorrance, head of Campbell Soup, dies leaving an estate of \$100,000,000 while his employees were on strike against a wage as low as \$6 and \$7 a week. It may well be questioned whether the inheritance of swollen fortunes is more absurd or socially more hurtful than the opportunity to make them.

In criticizing a social order which exists upon contrasts between luxury and poverty we are told that if excess wealth of the rich were divided up it would mean little among so many human beings; that such is human nature, in a short time the acquisition of the strong and the capable would have it back again. They think that the rules of the old grab-bag game would still prevail. When one thinks of how much the addition of \$100 or \$200 annually would mean to the lower groups, and how much greater is the speed of the poor man's dollar in circulating round one would not dismiss too lightly the possibilities inherent in a more equitable distribution of the wealth we now produce. We might discover that ethics and economics have some mutual relationship and that efficiency as well as that intangible known as human happiness might be better served were there fewer and less fantastic injustices in the distribution of the national income.

In all it is a book that should be read by every organizer in the labor movement.

PUBLIC WORKS WAGES SUBJECT OF ORDER

(Continued from page 335)

portion of the grant which has been liberalized from 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials to 45 per cent of the total cost of the project, predetermination of minimum wage rates, in accordance with customary local rates, and other changes as a result of the new law and the experience gained by PWA during two years of successful operation.

The new rules are definitely in the interest of expedition and are in line with the President's injunction that "speed is of the essence."

Important among the new rules and indicative of the increased responsibility of PWA state directors is the regulation covering wage rates which takes the place of the PWA 3-zone minimum scale which has been in effect during the past two years. The primary responsibility of fixing wage rates on PWA projects under the new program rests with the borrower or recipient of a grant. The new rates for labor on public works projects,

which the President exempted from the PWA rates recently promulgated, are to be determined as follows:

"Minimum or other wage rates required to be predetermined by state law or local ordinance shall be predetermined in accordance therewith, and incorporated in the appropriate contract documents. In the absence of applicable law or ordinance, the applicant shall predetermine minimum wage rates, in accordance with customary local rates, for all the trades and occupations to be employed on the project, and submit such rates to the state director for approval before incorporating them in the appropriate contract documents.

"If, in the opinion of the state director, work of any specific type has generally been done under union conditions in the political subdivision in which the project is to be constructed, the state director may disapprove any rate to be paid on such type of work, other than a rate predetermined under law or ordinance, if it is less than the present prevailing union rate."

Workers will be obtained through the United States Employment Service. Preference in employment shall be given to persons from the public relief rolls, and, except with the specific authorization of the PWA, at least 90 per cent of the persons employed on any project shall be taken from relief rolls. The contractor, however, may continue to bring supervisory and administrative employees and key men on the job, as at present, provided their number does not exceed 10 per cent of the total number employed.

The contractor may dismiss any employee not qualified to perform the work for which he has been referred.

The rules and regulations protect the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

The rules prescribe that except in emergencies the maximum hours of manual work on PWA projects shall be eight hours per day and 130 hours per month. In some cases a 40-hour week will be permitted.

Wherever practicable, double shifts of labor will be employed in order to speed construction and spread employment.

Unless otherwise provided by law, claims or disputes pertaining to the classification of labor under the construction contract shall be determined by the applicant, subject to final review by the state director whose decision shall be binding.

All employees shall be paid in full at least once each week. All pay rolls shall be sworn to in accordance with regulations issued jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the so-called "kick-back" statute.

Wage scales are to be posted conspicuously at the site of the project. All PWA

projects are to be marked by signs bearing the legend: "Federal Works Project No. —, Public Works Administration."

The new regulations provide that any time after acceptance by the applicant of an offer by the government to aid in financing a PWA project, the applicant may request an advance payment on account of the grant of not exceeding 15 per cent of the previously approved estimated cost of the project.

This advance grant may be used for paying architectural, engineering, planning and legal fees, costs of surveys, borings and other preliminary investigations, costs of preparation of plans, specifications and other forms of proposed contract documents, the costs of advertisements for bids for contracts and the printing of bonds, but not in payment for the acquisition of lands, easements, or rights-of-way. The request for this advance grant must be accompanied by a signed certificate of purposes.

All of the bonds of the borrower will be taken and paid for by the government at one time in cases where the offer is to purchase bonds in an aggregate principal amount of not more than \$1,000,000. In all other cases, the bonds will be purchased by PWA in more than one installment and each installment, in so far as possible, shall be for an aggregate principal amount of not less than \$1,000,000.

The rules provide for inspection of all work by the PWA inspection division, reports on construction and progress and monthly reports to the Department of Labor covering the number of men at work, man-hours worked, the aggregate amount of payrolls and an itemized statement of expenditures for materials.

A. F. OF L. WILL HEAR REPORT OF I. L. C.

(Continued from page 323)

of the land. American labor was faced with the problem of supporting the 40-hour week in Geneva while it was fighting for the 30-hour week in the United States. The American labor delegate took the position that a convention for 40 hours passed by Geneva would create the proper background and strengthen American labor's cause in the United States. Another draft convention passed by the conference referred to the employment of youth. This subject was given the least opposition in the conference. All nations agreed apparently that something must be done for the oncoming regiments of youth who wished to work and never had a job. Miss Grace Abbott, chairman of the committee, worked out the plans for this convention, and they were ratified with great acclaim.

Winant to Come Home

John A. Winant, former governor of New Hampshire, who has become assistant director of the International Labour Office, gave sympathetic direction and guidance to the work of the American delegation at Geneva. He showed marked interest in social aspects of the labor

struggle. It is expected that Governor Winant will come to America in the fall and make a number of addresses to American audiences on the work of the International Labour Conference.

WILL RURAL WIRING DEVELOP YARDSTICK?

(Continued from page 325)

the private power companies are making to the program is greater than these proportions would suggest, because in a number of instances their projects are very much larger. Some involve several million dollars each, whereas some of those proposed by co-operatives, for example, range down to less than \$10,000 each.

Active co-operation is being given by the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the manufacturers of electrical and plumbing equipment and other industrial groups, the National Association of Master Plumbers, the Co-operative League of the United States, and the municipally owned electric plants of the country as well as the privately owned electric utilities.

Mr. Cooke said: "The solution of our problem seems to lie in coordinating the efforts of all parties who can profit by the development of rural electrification, whether they profit through a financial return or through the comforts and economies of living, or through both."

"We have been especially gratified by the evidences of the sympathetic understanding by farmers, public and private organizations and others, of the very large problem that rural electrification presents, and especially by their readiness to meet the requirement that projects be self-liquidating."

TRACY ASKS STUDY OF SOCIAL CONTROL

(Continued from page 322)

be overlooked, but which is none the less going to make a very valuable contribution in the different spheres concerned. The work of the pensions committee of the recruitment committee and most of all perhaps, of the unemployment committee, is, I believe, going to produce really valuable results, and not merely something on paper.

A great many interesting suggestions were thrown out in the course of the general discussion. First of all, there was the proposal for a regional conference at Santiago. That is another new departure. It is an experiment, but I believe it is an important, and I expect it will be a successful experiment. In any case, I think we must all be grateful to the government of Chile for giving us the opportunity to make it.

Then an unusual number of suggestions have been made with regard to the research work of the office. I referred to most of them, I think, in replying to the general discussion; but they were really all summed up in the proposal made by Mr. Tracy for the more intensive study "of measures to reinforce effective de-

mand, thereby increasing economic activity and employment." That, I believe, is really a summary of the research work which the office has before it.

HOW MORGAN "AIDED" PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

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ington, to drop into the White House for a chat and a smoke."

Evidently the popular clamor, coupled with the Treasury's dismay at Morgan's exorbitant terms, had affected Cleveland, for he informed Morgan that the government did not wish to take a private loan. Morgan returned to New York, and Cleveland endeavored to get a bill through Congress. We have no authority for saying so, but it is logical to suppose that a man who controlled so many millions of dollars, so many corporations as Morgan did, controlled the action of some members of Congress—at any rate, the bill was defeated in the House, 167 to 120. When Morgan heard the bill had failed, he picked up his hat, jumped into a cab and drove for the train. It is said that he sat in his Washington hotel that evening saying nothing while callers, including Treasury officials, came and went; and that he played solitaire till nearly dawn, trying to figure out the legal angle so that authorization of the loan by Congress would not be necessary.

At breakfast he told Robert Bacon, one of his junior partners, that he had recalled a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase gold whenever the government needed it, at the best price he could make, paying for it in any legal United States securities. The law had been passed during a Civil War emergency.

Soon the telephone rang—a summons for Morgan to come to the White House. With Bacon, he left at once.

Messages were coming in from New York. The run on the Treasury continued. Several times Cleveland repeated his determination to resist the private bond issue. And the hours passed with Morgan and Bacon sitting silently, inconspicuous. Eventually a report came to Carlisle that only \$9,000,000 gold were left in the New York Sub-Treasury. He handed this to the President.

"Mr. President," said Morgan, "the Secretary of the Treasury knows of one check outstanding for \$12,000,000. If this is presented today it is all over." Carlisle agreed.

Cleveland was indeed, on the spot. "Have you anything to suggest, Mr. Morgan?" he asked. Morgan told, rapidly, of the law he had recalled. A copy of the statutes was obtained, and the law found substantially as Morgan said. The syndicate's proposal again was brought forward. The President agreed to Morgan's original terms.

"How about this drain of gold abroad?" Winkler reports Cleveland as having asked. "Suppose the government does purchase gold from the bankers and it is immediately withdrawn from the Treasury and sent abroad. Mr.

Morgan, can you guarantee that such a thing will not happen?"

This was a consideration, says the biographer, that had occurred to no one in the room—except, possibly, Morgan. Could any syndicate prove powerful enough to prevent foreign exchange dealers from taking profits by shipping gold abroad? Morgan did not hesitate. "Mr. President," he said, "I will so guarantee."

For the sequel, let us turn again to Weberg's "Background of the Panic."

"It was finally agreed that J. P. Morgan and Co. for themselves and for J. S. Morgan and Co. of London; and August Belmont and Co. of New York, for themselves and for N. M. Rothschild and Son of London, were to sell and deliver to the government 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States to be paid for in bonds bearing annual interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and payable at the pleasure of the government after 30 years from their date." At least half the coin was to come from Europe and to be shipped from there in quantities not less than 300,000 ounces per month at the expense and risk of the banking parties. The banking firms were further required to do all in their power to protect the Treasury of the United States against withdrawals.

The Morgan-Belmont contract was carried out and for a time the 'endless chain' was interrupted. However, the financial ills of the country were not cured. Appeals to Congress by the President were of no avail. By January, 1896, the gold reserve had fallen to \$61,000,000 and a remedy was necessary. It was decided to go back to the former method of issuing bonds for gold. Consequently on February 5, 1896, \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent United States bonds were offered to the public in denominations as low as \$50. The issue was well advertised and bids for over five times the amount were received. Because of this last sale of bonds, and in spite of withdrawals, the gold reserve stood at the end of February, 1896, at \$124,000,000. The panic had evidently run its course, for the extinction of the gold reserve no longer was threatened."

But Morgan had made his deal and he made his profit. Six months after Cleveland had agreed to the private loan, the price of the bonds which Morgan had taken at approximately \$104½ had climbed to \$124.

GARIBALDI VS. MUSSOLINI: A CONTRAST

(Continued from page 327)

balloting was not secret, colored ballots indicated the vote "yes" while plain white ones designated "no". Such practices as these account for the apparent enthusiasm with which the populace supports the present regime.

New laws, new penal codes, hem the workers in on all sides. Mussolini, who in his student days lived among the laboring classes, helping them to found

trade unions and to improve their condition through promoting strikes, once having experienced the taste of power in his own hands, has made the calling of a strike by industrial workers a severe criminal offense. Workers no longer have a choice as to the kind of union they shall join. They are compelled by law to belong and contribute to one of the six or eight national organizations representing all phases of economic activity; but their union representatives are selected for them by the government and, through a hierarchy of Fascist associations, their organizations are rigidly controlled. Such is the independence of the Italian people today.

No Pride of Place

Power and personal glory were farthest from Garibaldi's thoughts in all his campaigns. During one of the wars Garibaldi had been entrusted with the defense of Rome. For some reason at the crucial moment a Colonel Roselli was placed in first command. "Some of my friends," writes Garibaldi in his memoirs, "urged me not to accept a secondary position, under a man who, only the day before, was my inferior, but I confess these questions of self-love never yet troubled me; whoever gives me a chance of fighting, if only as a common soldier, against the enemy of my country, him will I thank."

After six brief months of dictatorship, having accomplished his purpose to unite northern and southern Italy, Garibaldi gladly turned back his powers to the hands of the king for whom he had fought. "Italy and Victor Emmanuel" had been the battle cry of his men throughout the years. Nor would he accept any honors or rewards whatsoever, from his sovereign, in return for his indispensable services in establishing him firmly on the Italian throne.

The same thing was true of Garibaldi even in his early youth when, exiled in South America as a result of the failure of his first attempt to liberate his native Italy, he successfully freed the Republic of Montevideo from Brazil. In recognition of the invaluable aid of Garibaldi and his men, Montevideo presented his legion with several leagues of land and thousands of cattle. Garibaldi, however, returned the packet of deeds representing the gift, stating, "The Italian Legion gives its life to Montevideo, but does not exchange it for either land or cattle; it gives its life in exchange for hospitality and because Montevideo is fighting for independence."

Contrast this attitude with the origin of the Fascist party today—the organization by Mussolini in 1919 of a disgruntled group of Italian World War veterans. The purpose of the organization was to secure for these ex-soldiers the public honors, rewards and power that they felt they merited for having performed a noble duty to their country.

Garibaldi, kindhearted, unassuming, hospitable, incorrigibly generous—he once gave his only shirt from off his back to a soldier who had none, for he could not bear to see one of his followers poorer than himself—established himself in no palatial residence. He received his guests, sitting in state at the far end of no long, impressive hall, as Mussolini sits in. He wore no immaculate uniform. Sailor, soldier, farmer, he dressed in the utmost simplicity. In times of peace he retired to his home on the wild little island of Caprera, off the coast of northern Italy; but his door was always open and a constant stream of friends and admirers found their way there to see the man whom

they knew to be the true Italian democrat. What Italy needs today is more men like Garibaldi.

EARTH'S HOT INTERIOR CAN MAKE ELECTRICITY

(Continued from page 330)

scientific exploration to locate oil pools a mile or more beneath the surface.

If by systematic and scientific exploration other heat pools could be located it should be possible to artificially construct hydraulic escalators to bring this underground heat to the surface and convert it into electric power.

Let us take, for instance, a concrete example in the shape of the Boulder Dam. No pun intended. After the fall of the water has been converted into electric power at the dam the intention then is, as I understand, to convey this water in conduits to the state of California where it is to be used for industrial and agricultural purposes.

We will suppose that a hot spot near the surface and near this water conduit were found and a hydraulic escalator were constructed along the lines demonstrated by nature in the Yellowstone. Then with the cold water from the Boulder Dam for condensing water we could use the water over again for the generating of another supply of electric power. And if in the desert region another favorable location were found for a sunpower plant, we should have the same water supply instrumental in utilizing three different primary sources of electric power.

By making certain streams in the west perform a double, or even triple, function, it might be possible to convert our water resources into another source of national wealth. Why should we wait for private enterprise to do this and again repeat the national scandal of power holding companies?

I have shown you briefly that nature has given us in her thermal activities in the Yellowstone proof of the practicability of bringing this internal heat to the surface in a usable form. For 80,000 years she has shown the hydraulic and thermo-dynamic principles in operation.

The little power plant that we built 30 years ago proves conclusively that no difficult mechanical or thermo-dynamic principles are involved in converting the heat of the earth into electric power.

It needs but the union of these two ideas to develop what may prove to be a new national industry. Anyway it is worthy of serious consideration.

And it strikes me that there is no better time than the present when millions of skilled workmen would be glad to be employed on some permanently productive enterprise.

In conclusion, I should like to refer briefly to another possible source of electric power that at present is going to waste.

I refer particularly to blast furnaces, coking ovens, chemical plants and other industries where large quantities of heat now being lost might be stored in water

and utilized in accordance with the peaks and valleys of the demand. By locating specially designed chemical plants and separating the valuable by-products from the heat units and storing the latter and using them for electric power, much of our bituminous coal could be put to better use than simply burning it in power plants.

STATES RAPIDLY SET UP HOUSING AGENCIES

(Continued from page 333)

housing projects to local authorities. This stand was confirmed by Marc J. Grossman, chairman of the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority. The housing authorities of Schenectady, Detroit and Cincinnati also formally approved the bill, as did the housing commissions of Los Angeles and Atlanta. Memoranda from Joseph F. Pieper, mayor of Covington, Ky.; C. K. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati; Mayor Roy N. Towl, of Omaha, and Harry L. Davis, mayor of Cleveland, endorsed the Wagner-Wood Federal Public Housing Bill and requested its early passage.

Testifying to the necessity for transforming the Housing Division from an emergency board to a permanent agency for the creation of low-rental workers' housing of high standards, Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, outstanding expert on the sociology of housing, stated that the only way this could be achieved was through government action. " * * * In 1935, as in 1925, or 1915, the only way the lower third of our self-supporting population can have homes of what we like to call the 'American standard', is to consider them as a public utility and supply them through some form of public agency on a non-profit, and in many cases on a subsidized basis," Dr. Wood stated.

Dr. Wood pointed out that degraded housing conditions were not primarily a product of the economic crisis. Referring to the 6,000,000 urban homes on which rentals of less than \$20 per month were paid in 1929, Dr. Wood declared: "There is reason to believe that at least that portion of non-farm homes were substandard at that date. * * *"

The Wagner-Wood Public Housing Bill calls for an initial appropriation by Congress of \$800,000,000. In pointing to the necessity for such sums to be applied to housing immediately, Milton Lowenthal, architect, speaking for the Housing Study Guild, outstanding body of technicians concerned with the correlation and publication of housing data, declared housing conditions to have deteriorated even further by 1934. At that time, Lowenthal declared, the families paying less than \$15 per month rent ranged from 24.2 per cent of the total in those cities over 100,000 in Region I of the Work Relief Areas Map, to 64.4 of the total families in Region IV. Using the income determined by the government as neces-

sary for a "minimum decency budget," Lowenthal stated that 88 per cent of the families in the United States now had incomes under \$1,700, the officially determined minimum decency income.

A memorandum submitted by Ira S. Robbins, counsel to the New York State Board of Housing, demonstrated the framework for federal-local co-operation in the provision of adequate shelter to be rapidly growing, with 17 states now authorizing local housing authorities: Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. Two of these states have not yet extended the power to create housing authorities to all their cities: Michigan's housing authority law is applicable only to Detroit, and that of Tennessee solely to Shelby County, in which Memphis is located. (Since the hearings two more states—California and Pennsylvania—have been added to the list.)

Ohio leads the list with the greatest number of local housing authorities, having seven in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Warren and Youngstown. New York follows with three in Buffalo, New York City, Schenectady; while South Carolina has two in Columbia and Charleston. The remainder have at least one each.

Similar legislation in eight other states is now pending, these being Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Missouri, California, Indiana and Wisconsin. Three states now center their activities in boards having jurisdiction over low-rental housing in the entire state: New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts. Only five states have either rejected or shown no interest in low-rent housing authority legislation: Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, New Hampshire and South Dakota.

Although there are some differences of opinion regarding certain details of the Wagner-Wood Bill, before it is reconsidered in the second session of the 74th Congress these differences will be harmonized. The bill will not be reported out for a vote in this first session because it was introduced late in the session, and the national community is still not sufficiently organized for its support to insure passage at this time.

American labor has borne the brunt of degraded and degrading housing conditions in the United States in the past. The problem has now been brought into the open, its existence given official recognition, the way to action paved. The central agency for the provision of low-rental housing is already in existence; the legal means for federal-local co-operation in constructing such projects are rapidly being extended. With a government housing program guaranteed by law, the remaining 31 states will rapidly fall in line, empower their cities to create housing authorities.

But without that guarantee of permanency, as provided by the Wagner-Wood Bill, without operations sustained by legal bulwarks and continuation guaranteed by law, there can be no solution to the housing problem in the United States. For there is no partial solution to the housing problem, as European experience has proven; it cannot be attacked piecemeal as an emergency measure, its various parts in isolation one from another.

This is labor's program. With the tremendous support of organized labor massed behind the Wagner Bill, it can be made an instrument which will eventually give to every working class family in America for the first time a home in which to live.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL
proudly announces membership in
the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of
jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small **\$1.50**


TECHNICIANS MAKE OR BREAK GREAT STARS

(Continued from page 328)

This is a series of striations photographed on the film, which when passing a narrow slit, interrupts a source of light which is focused on a sensitive photoelectric cell, creating electrical impulses which are amplified into sound waves in the theater.

Formerly, before the developments of the present technique, it was necessary to carefully "cue" each shot and record each individual cut.

It will be noted when viewing a musical presentation on the screen, that we will see a long shot, a medium shot or a close up and again will often swing from a musical presentation to individual characters without interruption of the sound. Formerly this was a very difficult task, this "cutting" or editing of a picture, properly. This has been much simplified by the present technique and the resultant picture is infinitely better.

From Silent to Sound

The addition of sound to motion pictures was an enormous undertaking. Overnight, the fourth largest industry adapted itself to an entirely new medium of expression. An industry geared to high speed made the change without faltering. To those who were not acquainted with the magnitude of this accomplishment, it was accepted as a matter of course, but to those who met and had solved the problems incidental to this major undertaking, it was a monumental task.

The knowledge, the genius, the care, going in to make possible the scientific marvel of producing motion pictures with sound, is not that of the star who thrills us with his portrayal, nor the director who tells his story through the medium of his characters, nor is it the writer who created the story, but of the technicians and research departments behind the producing forces in the studio. To properly credit the present state of near perfection, would require a roster longer than this article. It would list the names of hundreds of electrical and radio engineers. Nearly every large research company has made its contribution. Indeed, it is generally credited to one big corporation, maintaining a large research department, of having originated the first practical system in their laboratories and selling the idea to the studios.

Consider this physical fact. Middle "C" in the musical scale has a fundamental period of 256 vibrations per second. The concert pianist in Hollywood seats himself at the grand piano and strikes this note. Months later, half way around the world, in a shabby little theater in an obscure village in Australia, an image of lights and shadows appears on the screen and the moving series of photos of our concert pianist shows him striking Middle "C", true and with full fidelity—256 vibrations per second. A piano or other instrument can be tuned to it with abso-

lute precision. More wonderful than that is the almost perfect frequency response that lends tone and color to the sound through the faithful reproduction of the harmonics or overtones that permit distinguishing one instrument from another.

This is possible because of the complicated speed control and interlocking devices used in the production and exhibition of pictures. The speed of the camera and recording machine motors is kept constant within limits of one-tenth of one per cent—almost absolute precision. Regardless of the speed of the combination of cameras and recording machines, each is in absolute step or synchronism with every other unit of the combination. It must be understood that the picture and sound are made simultaneously on separate films. The positives or prints are made together on one film for release. This permits easy "cutting" or editing and has many technical advantages, too numerous to come under the scope of this article.

Descriptions of Sound "Screening"

A sound wave is a complex thing, consisting of the fundamental frequency which gives it pitch and harmonics which give quality. An interesting example of this is an experiment conducted consisting of three musical instruments playing the same note for a recording. The instruments were; piano, french horn and violin. As each instrument sounded its note, there was no difficulty in identifying which was playing. A series of filters were installed, cutting off some of the harmonics in successive steps. As each harmonic from about 3,000 cycles per second was cut off, the sound of each instrument became more difficult to identify, until everything above the fundamental was cut off and each instrument sounded exactly alike.

The sound department in a major studio usually comprises about 100 people. This includes many classifications. In sound departments the watchword is always progress, improvement, refinement. Research never stops. Hence the personnel of each sound department includes several engineers who do solely testing and research for development work, maintenance men, construction men, optical specialists, precision instrument men, precision machinists, microphone repair men, laboratory specialists, amplifier men, mixers, recorders, stage-men, cablemen, draughtmen, light valve men. Of these, the mixers, recorders, cable men and stage men are the only ones who are actually engaged in recording the picture. They are the men who are on the firing line. Theirs is the task of "getting" sound. Theirs the task of always being prepared to surmount every obstacle. To always be right. To be wrong is too expensive. A picture company often costs in excess of \$10,000 per day while on production. Minutes are precious. They cannot be wasted. Retakes for sound are rare but when made are very expensive.

Every Department Must Function

In giving credit to the men on the "shooting line," one must not detract from the part played by the rest of the personnel back of them. Theirs the task of providing trouble-free equipment. To service and maintain the elaborate amplifier, speech,

monitor and motor circuits at 100 per cent efficiency. To make daily gain runs, to make sure that everything functions properly. Theirs to set the standards at which sound will be recorded. Daily and hourly tests are made of the light valves. The exiter lamp must burn at an accurately pre-determined amperage. Tests of the "soup" (developer) are made. Most studios maintain an engineer in the developing laboratories all night long. He has a report for each sound crew in the morning, together with the daily "rushes" (the previous day's work, viewed in the projection room before starting a new day). Corrections are made when any slight variation from the rigid standards occurs. Noise reduction systems are checked and reset at intervals throughout the shooting day. Recording of sound is today the application of scientific knowledge and equipment to a task that is never twice the same. The application is made by highly trained men. Trained not only in the technique of their equipment but in the technique of the making of motion pictures. Their skill and knowledge have been applied to a highly specialized industry. It is significant that today an overwhelming percentage of the men employed in the sound departments of the various studios have been engaged in the business since its very inception.

In the early days nearly every sound effect in a picture was placed there when the picture was being made. If the heroine said: "Hark! I hear the 10 o'clock express approaching," the 10 o'clock express approached or its approach was simulated by an elaborate "Rube Goldberg" under the direction of the sound effects man. His job was to produce the call of a wild turkey or the sound of an exploding catsup bottle on demand. He had an elaborate department with thousands of gadgets stored away. Bells, buzzers, chimes, horns, in fact anything that could possibly be expected to make a noise.

Today the heroine and her boy friend, the hero, pretend to listen to the approaching 10 o'clock express. A month or so later the express will be put on the sound track in the re-recording department by a crew of specialists in the newer science of re-recording. They call on the sound library for wanted sound effects. They select from among a number of stock shots the one suited for their purposes. It is carefully "cued" to the proper place in the completed film. The original sound track is placed on a machine called a "dummy" or "dubbing machine" and the wanted sound effect on another. It is common practice to have a number of "dummies" engaged in re-recording or "dubbing" in sound when a picture is being re-recorded preparatory to release. At proper places in the film there may be rain, thunder, crowd noise, steamboat whistles, autos, etc., to be inserted. For each of these stock sounds a "dummy" is allotted. They are interlocked electrically and stay in absolute synchronism at the pre-determined speed. The output of each of these machines is carried through suitable equalized circuits to the mixer panel where the sound engineer sometimes known as "mixer" or "monitor man" adjusts values and cuts various sound effects in or out at will. The output is recorded on an entirely new sound track. The re-recording department irons out any difference in levels occurring in the various scenes of the film. Indeed, as has happened, objectionable sounds, impossible to correct when making the original picture (perhaps on location) are by the design and building of proper filters, eliminated in the re-recording department.

The department and the trained men in them, are today an invaluable and essential part of the making of that modern scientific marvel, the sound motion picture.

Sound Engineer Has Final Say

In the production of a picture the sound engineer or mixer is in charge. His the final responsibility. He alone passes judgment on the acceptance of a "take" as satisfactory. He is responsible for the proper functioning of the crew. He manipulates the dials, setting the levels. He passes on the necessary steps to prepare a stage or set for successful sound recording. Under his direction is the stage engineer. Each studio has a different name for this highly important person, but his occupation is the same. He is the point of contact with artist, director, camera man and set lighting foreman. His the job to have that microphone in the proper place at all times—a few inches out of the way will spoil an expensive shot. He must have it there—not in the picture and not casting a shadow. He may have to use several "mikes" in one "shot." He keeps artist, director, camera man and set lighting foreman, good natured and "sold" on the sound crew and department. His job is by no means easy. Some of our most popular stars can only be depended on for one thing, to do each "take" different from the one before and different from rehearsal. These men have as a result of their accumulated experience, an uncanny ability to anticipate and come through with flying colors.

Each sound recording crew has a man who actually does the recording. This recorder operates the recording devices and usually is responsible for correct noise reduction. He makes the necessary checks of systems. The duties of the recorders vary with the type of equipment their particular studio uses. His job is a very important link in the chain of efficient operation. Constant and alert supervision of equipment under his care is necessary to avoid errors. He checks the light valves or other recording devices used. He starts and stops the cameras. His the duty to keep log on "takes" and footages and report to the laboratory.

A fourth important member of the recording crew is the cable man. His the duty to provide the numerous cables in sufficient quantity to provide for any shot, to connect cameras, microphone, play-backs, telephones and other equipment.

In practice each of the crew assists the others in the performance of the over all functions of the sound crew. Indeed, the very essence of the effectiveness of a sound crew is the team play shown.

Improvement never stops. Ultimately the talking screens will carry to the patrons of the theater a 100 per cent faithful reproduction of life—color, perspective, and depth. Present developments seem to indicate that the sound departments will be the first to reach their objective perfection.

A major step in this direction has been made. It is reported that one studio has developed a new method of giving the illusion called by sound men "depth" or "perspective." It means that the audience will be able to tell from which direction the sound is coming. As a test before an audience recently, the system was deliberately reversed: the actor made his exit to the right, and the sound appeared to come from the left. This test emphasized the merits of this system. Another test was to run the sound, with no picture on the screen. The audience was able to follow the positions of the actors on the screen without seeing them.

From the very beginning, engineers have

sought to arrive at what they term the binaural ("two-eared" effect), and to get away from the limitations of the present monaural or "one-eared" effect. You may be sure that eventually, as a theater-goer, you will get increased enjoyment out of the picture you see, because unseen and unheeded by the audience is a vast research department with hundreds of workers earnestly striving to bring to you the ultimate perfection.

ARBITRATION IS TRIED BY TOLEDO

(Continued from page 329)

The summary of Local Union 245's brief follows:

"Labor is proceeding upon certain definite principles in the presentation of this case to this board of arbitration.

"Labor regards the Toledo Edison Company as a public utility whose primary function is:

"adequately to take care of the employees and technicians of this company who produce this electricity.

"Labor contends that this primary aim was neglected by the company through policies forced upon it by a heavy superstructure of holding companies; that this policy inhered not in legitimate investment but in highly questionable speculative activities and in drawing off the earnings of the operating company to bolster the faltering holding companies.

"Labor contends that these policies are not in the public interest, are anti-social, and have forced upon the operating company a low wage policy, which low wage policy has resulted in discontent among the employees culminating in strikes.

Better Wages Necessary

"Labor contends further that the first corrective of these anti-social policies is to start back upon a policy of sound operation by giving employees a fairer share of the revenue they produce.

"Labor thinks that this request is a modest request and does not at all approach the fundamental problem of an adequate wage for these employees. Until this adequate wage becomes an actuality the managers of the Toledo Edison Company and the citizens of Toledo cannot expect the kind of conditions that will produce contented workmen in this industry. Labor believes when it is contending for these aims that it is protecting the interests of Toledo, the householders of Toledo, and the prospective investors in the company as well as itself.

"Labor respectfully requests that the board of arbitration rule that the additional 15 per cent increase be granted to these employees and that this utility company be set upon a road toward a sound industrial policy."

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A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5



DEMAND FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM GROWS

(Continued from page 320)

group which met in the federal convention in Philadelphia in 1787 and who drew up the historic document now preserved under glass in the Congressional Library. This group was not authorized to write a new constitution, but to amend the Articles of Confederation ratified by the states in 1781, delegating certain of their powers to the United States Congress. The 13 states sent delegates to the federal convention. Ten delegates, including Patrick Henry, of Virginia, declined to attend or for other reasons were absent. Sixteen attended but did not sign the new Constitution. Out of 65 elected by the states to represent them, only 39 inscribed their names on the venerated paper. Letters of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and others, show that they were not entirely satisfied with the result and regarded the Constitution as a compromise measure at best; at the same time they had to engage in what we would now call a sales campaign to sell its ratification to the state legislatures.

With a new country and a new form of government which would be called upon to undertake who knew what vague and terrifying responsibilities, the founding fathers had little confidence in their ability to draw up the perfect basis for the future government of the United States.

The first debates were on the question of the authority to be given to the national government in relation to state governments, and it was at this time that the delegates were led to exceed their instructions. They had been sent to Philadelphia to iron out the rough spots in the Articles of Confederation, a sort of treaty arrangement between the 13 states providing for a national government of limited scope. Edmund Randolph moved consideration of a proposition that the national government be given supreme authority. After a stormy debate the group agreed to consider his resolution.

The notes taken by James Madison provide a valuable record of what happened at the convention. Every section of the draft of the Constitution finally arrived at, represents compromises reached after stubborn dissension among the representatives of the states. Sometimes a state delegation would be split on the particular question; sometimes they would assert that their state could not possibly agree to a certain proposition. When the question of proportional representation in voting for members of the national legislature came up, the Delaware delegation threatened to go home, saying that they were "restrained by their commission from assenting to any change in the rule of suffrage."

Sentiment Against the Court

It was voted to establish a national judiciary as well as the national legislative and executive, though the latter

two branches of government received much greater attention in the discussion. However, the convention's sentiment toward the judiciary is indicated occasionally. Quoting from Madison's notes:

"On the question on Mr. Gerry's motion which gave the Executive alone without the judiciary the revisionary control on the laws unless overruled by 2/3 of each branch (Congress); Mass. ay. Cont. no. N.Y. ay. Pa. ay. Del. ay. Maryd. no. Va. ay. N.C. ay. S.C. ay. Geo. ay." A few days later the question was brought up again on a motion to reconsider by James Wilson of Pennsylvania. The vote at this time "on the question for joining the Judges to the Executive in the revisionary business, Mass. no. Cont. ay. N.Y. ay. Pa. no. Del. no. Md. no. Va. ay. N.C. no. S.C. no. Geo. no."

It was not through oversight that the convention failed to award to the national judiciary the power of vetoing the laws passed by the legislative branch, but because they felt that this right should be reserved exclusively to the executive.

Through May, June and July the discussion continued, as different theories of government were presented. Details of election of representatives in Congress, the powers of the two houses, of the Chief Executive, their pay and terms of office were voted on time after time. On one occasion Benjamin Franklin, sick of the wrangling and seeming lack of progress, reminded the convention that during the Revolutionary War counsels had been opened with prayer and that he thought this should have been done in the present gathering, and he would like to have it done thereafter.

As finally adopted, the Constitution contains the following sections dealing with the courts.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Among several stated specific powers, the Congress was allocated the following general jurisdiction:

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

(This is the celebrated interstate commerce clause.)

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

* * *

Once the job was finished, the signers of the Constitution urged its ratification by the states, admitting that it was not a model government for all time to come, but they felt that it was a vast improvement on the Articles of Confederation and would give them a unified government and provide protection against foreign powers. Thomas Jefferson, who was not a member of the convention, mentioned in letters to his friends that he thought it should never have been drawn up without a bill of rights appended; nevertheless he desired it should be ratified; the first 10 amendments, popularly known as the Bill of Rights, were attached to the Constitution a few years later through his leadership.

A collector of old documents recently blew the dust from a letter written by George Washington, who was chairman of the constitutional convention. The letter was written October 10, 1787, to Col. David Humphreys, his former aide de camp. Washington wrote:

"The Constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled."

Washington continued that he considered the power of amendment a safeguard for the correction of faults.

* * *

How Usurpation Began

Now as to the history of the Supreme Court and how it expanded its powers in the famous "steal." We have the struggle between Jefferson, representing the plain people, against the Federalist leaders of the aristocracy, Alexander Hamilton and John Marshall, first Chief Justice of the Court. When the people overwhelmingly placed Jefferson in office as the third President, there was one stronghold of the Federalists which he could not touch—the Supreme Court, packed with Federalist appointees. But—the Court was in a weak and subordinate position. John Marshall desired to make it the supreme authority of the nation. He contrived a clever trick to establish a legal precedent.

John Adams, the Federalist, Jefferson's predecessor, as one of his last acts before relinquishing his office, had appointed 42 justices of the peace. The Senate had confirmed the appointments, but Marshall, who was then Secretary of State, had neglected to deliver them till Jefferson took office, and then it was too late. Jefferson refused to deliver some of the commissions.

Four of the appointees applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus—an order for Jefferson to hand over the commissions. Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge says in his "Life of John Marshall," "Marshall knew that the Supreme Court had no power to enforce such an order. Jefferson would simply have laughed at the Court's predicament.

"So Marshall accomplished his purpose by declaring that the Judiciary Act of 1789, which expressly conferred on the Supreme Court the power to issue writs of mandamus, was unconstitutional. This was a pretext unheard of and unanticipated hitherto."

Because the decision apparently played

into Jefferson's hands, it aroused no opposition at the time, although most of the Senators who passed the Judiciary Act had been members of the constitutional convention and had first hand knowledge of the meaning of the Constitution. The decision slumbered in the records for years until the Court needed a precedent and dug it up.

Although Jefferson appears to have been tripped up on this occasion, his writings show that he was greatly opposed to increases in power of the Court. Writing in 1810 he said:

"It has, however, long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary: an irresponsible body, working like gravity by night and day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction."

Other Presidents had their battles with the Supreme Court. Andrew Jackson, another "man of the people" openly defied it. The Court had ruled that a national bank was constitutional. Jackson refused to sign a recharter of the bank, and in respect to the Court he declared that it had no right to lay down a rule to govern a coordinate branch of government, the members of which had sworn to support the Constitution as they understood it. Jackson said:

"The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over that of the judges, and on that point the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not therefore be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive when acting in their legislative capacities."

The cry, "stand by the Supreme Court," which is being shouted by reactionaries at present, was invoked against Abraham Lincoln when he asserted that he would refuse to obey the Dred Scott decision as a political rule. Lincoln scoffed at the "sacredness" of the Court's decision. He clarified his position by saying he would abide by the decree in that he would make no attempt to take the slave, Dred Scott, from his master, but he refused to accept it as a political rule establishing slavery. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates he brought the matter to the fore.

"We let this property abide by the decision, but we will try to reverse that decision. We will try to put it where Judge Douglas would not object, for he says he will obey it until it is reversed. Somebody has to reverse that decision since it is made and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peacefully."

"What are the uses of decisions of courts? They have two uses. As a rule of property they have two uses. First—they decide upon the question before the court. They decide in this case that Dred Scott is a slave. Nobody resists that."

"Not only that, but they say to everybody else that persons standing just as Dred Scott stands are as he is. That is, they say that when a question comes up upon another person, it will be so decided again, unless the court overrules its decision. Well, we mean to do what we can to have the court decide the other way. That is one thing we mean to try to do."

"The sacredness that Judge Douglas throws around this decision is a degree of sacredness that has never before been thrown around any other decision. I have never heard of such a thing. Why, decisions apparently contrary to that decision, or that good lawyers thought were contrary to that decision, have been made by that very court before. It is the first of its kind; it is an astonisher in legal history. It is a new wonder of the world."

On one occasion at least, the Supreme Court is said to have refused to declare unconstitutional a law which clearly was contrary to the guarantees of freedom attached to the Constitution in the Bill of Rights; furthermore, the opinion of the court, written by the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, tacitly admits that the Court realized that the law was unconstitutional but refused to nullify it because it was a war measure.

That law was the Espionage Act. Charles T. Schenck and Dr. Elizabeth Baer, Philadelphia Socialists, were convicted of conspiracy to violate the act in distributing leaflets to drafted men. They appealed to the Supreme Court. Their attorneys argued that the law was unconstitutional in violation of the first amendment which prohibits Congress from passing any law abridging freedom of speech, press or assemblage.

The liberal members of the Court, Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis, did not dissent from the majority decision; indeed, Holmes wrote the decision. He put the best face on it he could, but all he could say was in brief:

"When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight and that no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

* * *

Amending the Constitution is usually a process requiring years of effort, money, the co-operation of many organized groups. Although the Constitution provides for its own amendment by way of a constitutional convention this method has never been used because it would be necessary to secure "the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states," a difficult and time-consuming task. Following the convention, the amendments would have to be ratified either by legislatures or by conventions of three-fourths of the states, whichever mode of ratification were proposed by Congress.

The method which has always been used is by Congressional endorsement of amendments, which requires a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by ratification by the required three-fourths of state legislatures. There is no limit set on the time allowed for ratification and the child labor amendment has been going the round of state legislatures for years and years, winning an affirmative vote now and then on reconsideration, without as yet achieving the necessary three-fourths.

Representative Marcantonio declares that most of his support on the Workers' Rights Amendment is coming from organized labor. Labor papers and magazines, whether they give it their endorsement or not, are bringing it to the attention of their readers.

Writing in the Railway Clerk, H. M. Douty says that organized labor is the only force that can make such an amendment of political importance. "There is no other organized group that could muster the strength necessary for the struggle, nor is there any group which, because of its economic position, would have potentially so much to gain from the victory. Farm groups, liberal church and professional groups, and many others would rally to the cause, but the centrifugal force will have to be the labor movement."

FARMERS INTERESTED IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

(Continued from page 324)

time allowed for payment is defined by the useful life of the appliance. The plan now in effect is designed specifically for financing urban domestic appliances.

With the formation of a broad rural program, appropriate terms will probably be arranged to accommodate this type of business.

Policy: Two Methods of Financing

As to policy, there are two key things to consider—ownership and amortization, it being assumed that the money advanced by the government will be repaid to the government in something like 20 years. Something like 60 per cent of the present overall cost of distributing electric current is the cost of capital invested in equipment.

If then a private company borrows some of this \$100,000,000 to build farm lines it may be assumed that the company will collect enough in rates from the farmers for it to repay the interest and principal on the government loan. It will own the lines and if the usual practice is continued, it will set up this amount as an "investment" on which "a fair return"—say 6 per cent—must be paid by the farmer as long as the company lives and the farmer buys current.

On the other hand, if a municipality or farm co-operative borrows the money it will also collect in rates enough to pay principal and interest, but the interest

charge will gradually grow less as the amortization charges are paid and finally vanish. There will be no debt, and the "fair return" will be kept by the farmers in the form of cheaper rates.

These are the basic differences between two methods of financing a utility. It needs to be held in mind without further discussion of the old controversy over private vs. public ownership.

Go not abroad; retire into thyself, for truth dwells in the inner man.

—Saint Augustine.

Should the wide world roll away,
Leaving black terror,
Limitless night,
Nor God, nor man, nor place to stand
Would be to me essential,
If thou and thy white arms were there
And the fall to doom a long way.

—Stephen Crane.

You believe that easily which you hope
for earnestly.—Terence.

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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
I. O.	89354	90700	44	970251	970257	121	708151	708179	211	660111	660190
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1	61631	61636	46	29351	29357	122	704371	704445	212	685953	686227
1	133132	133155	46	294431	294460	124	472614	472656	214	45153	45166
1	156631	156643	46	583331	568570	124	712072	712424	214	471627	471636
1	796619	797029	48	180092	180123	125	29855	29861	214	524299	524399
2	144883	144886	48	51817	518810	125	649727	650232	214	942497	942507
2	747911	748080	48	730599	730760	127	857572	857588	215	247999	248027
3	31-63		50	620581	620650	128	147855	147860	217	252984	252993
3	AJ, 11732-11800		51	556878	556930	129	305161	305177	222	108955	108967
3	AJ, 12061-12200		52	444751	444927	129	815126	815163	223	28181	28210
3	AJ, 12211-12979		52	584455	584472	130	145591	145613	224	78934	78934
3	AJ, 13201-13243		52	670875	671250	130	536191	536400	224	299883	336
3	AJ, 13401-13412		52	671825	672103	130	569401	569427	225	654265	654270
3	AJ, 13001-13081		53	464201	464250	130	593855	594000	226	521774	521798
3	AH, 1778-1800		53	819751	819762	130	804001	804080	229	973276	973281
3	AH, 1853-1867		54	193997	194014	131	39063	39067	230	631795	631861
3	AH, 2228-2305		55	484933	484950	131	234517	234552	231	473594	473650
3	AH, 2401-2409		56	502839	502855	133	304106	304153	232	225552	225553
3	AH, 2601-2607		57	318449	318471	135	962643	962660	232	253451	253471
3	BJ, 1141-1142		59	128606	128619	136	212657	212657	233	233667	233672
3	CJ, 567-600		59	170683	170683	136	430079	430131	233	675078	675149
3	CH, 15-18		59	531910	531910	136	502049	502133	235	207151	207153
3	OA, 8899-8923		59	576576	576659	137	244551	244557	235	886616	886627
3	OA, 9033-9037		60	7275781	727660	138	299078	299112	238	3002	3004
3	OA, 9589-9600		64	13544	13545	139	146766	146846	238	27903	27905
3	OA, 9602-9711		64	492131	492150	141	398233	398250	238	924456	924481
3	OA, 9882-9890		64	502651	502800	143	405954	406003	240	217659	249
3	OA, 10001-10015		64	509398	509436	145	148515	148515	240	558857	558871
3	OA, 10201-10210		65	3611	3613	145	432147	432150	241	386445	386480
3	OA, 10401-10425		65	678707	678750	145	464985	465000	243	139208	139213
3	XG, 54139-54400		65	816751	816858	145	570151	570207	245	668541	668798
3	XG, 54458-54600		66	178665	178675	145	804751	804778	246	967732	967732
3	XG, 54700-54800		66	321516	321528	150	684062	684073	247	318563	318570
3	XG, 54896-55913		66	651421	651710	151	47729	47732	252	772362	772374
3	XG, 56001-56082		67	522933	522946	151	152141	152143	253	213478	213479
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14	37417	37423	82	709501	709706	164	677261	677280	275	323010	32323
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21	262654		90	658111	658192	175	495301	495374	288	612986	612993
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26	589116	589188	95	235152	235169	177	672838	672874	296	653322	653328
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28	490711	490826	99	498248	498379	185	197313	197316	304	530695	530746
30	493823	493839	99	551718	551840	185	729825	729874	305	642024	642024
31	184685	184699	100	26794	26796	186	957842	957855	305	753013	753036
31	633640	633750	100	86949	86954	190	519716	519745	306	28258	28282
31	819001	819093	100	283123	283144	191	935386	935375	306	347691	347735
32	627538	627547	101	284654	284661	193	58749	587602	307	248460	248470
33	247209	247211	102	507001	507011	193	418444	418445	308	211387	211389
35	419716	419768	103	30181	30288	193	533466	533496	308	249164	249183
37	375980	375999	103	126724	126729	193	538740	538795	309	3947	3959
38	136707		103	346921	347191	193	738184	738280	309	469710	469787
38	391414	392010	103	576911	577844	194	585005	585050	309	532849	532857
38	504091	504810	104	538916	539103	194	802652	802780	311	25794	25795
38	512891	513150	105	488160	488173	195	703768	703882	311	50139	50139
39	16434	16442	106	202790	202795	196	121543	121543	311	401151	401115
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS			
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441	939575	939588	583	499801	499824	707	18007	18009	890	266011	21	254216-217, 219.
443	893303	893315	584	647505	647573	707	970705	970720	900	889082	889089	
443	216511	216512	584	434241	434311	708	500740	500745	901	504325	504355	
443	442251	442270	585	246605	246610	710	487526	487555	908	500465	500471	
444	60039	60045	585	637037	637140	711	5260	5268	912	6220	6222	
444	340704	340726	586	228500	228515	711	697646	697730	912	594421	594440	
446	953016	953028	588	384436	384471	712	535391	535391	914	378896	378910	
449	910770	910777	589	243281	243288	716	26554	26555	918	230340	230356	
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457	759864	759867	591	761501	761515	717	9878	9881	928	163823	163828	
458	481995	482014	593	624818	624825	717	223409	223468	928	518779	518795	
459	208506	208506	595	158681	158691	719	230277	230277	937	672546	672573	
459	234048	234049	595	699349	699492	719	553769	553810	940	510033	510058	
459	428752	428954	596	440822	440828	724	239149	239154	949	246836	246846	
460	753901	753903	599	498108	498123	724	496742	496759	949	695265	695273	
461	864708	864731	600	930675	930678	724	666951	666998	953	912876	912890	
465	55522	55522	602	518444	518447	725	232236	232280	956	83929	83934	
465	466462	466500	604	260995	260997	727	657821	657822	958	242732	242735	
465	795751	795788	604	971313	971373	728	901135	901144	963	313656	313669	
466	308651	308720	610	264492	264501	729	622694	622697	970	233567	233594	
467	159034	159041	610	442801	442803	730	274988	274993	970	253662	253665	
467	480399	480414	610	487297	487375	730	490886	490882	978	74683	74686	
468	668459	668480	611	27476	27495	731	484111	484131	991	914650	914659	
470	250238	250244	611	195166	195167	732	244416	244448	995	483896	483900	
471	250651	250724	613	44099	44110	734	665598	665722	995	750901	750964	
474	669104	669163	613	662221	662250	735	663482	663488	996	65306	65317	
475	941618	941640	613	715501	715826	736	967334	967340	997	238009	238030	
477	947033	947048	615	239867	239874	743	591121	591144	1002	529103	529123	
479	225178	225179	617	795596	795620	745	501045	501053	1021	79952	79962	
479	495765	495788	619	482180	482187	748	227366	227386	1024	82574	82576	
480	248772	248785	621	921437	921448	748	241707	241720	1024	548546	548594	
481	34468	34500	623	729023	729049	749	751218	751223	1025	649661	649664	
481	803302	803463	625	259815	259827	757	752104	752121	1029	906231	906242	
483	23760	23763	629	256827	256888	758	270245	270250	1032	932885	932892	
483	610107	610193	630	948238	948269	758	517986	518023	1036	157228	157228	
488	31404	31409	631	245350	245382	760	258505	258513	1036	266854	266854	
488	549246	549295	633	240170	240189	760	542892	542959	1036	236878	236878	
493	896538	896552	634	958645	958655	761	277061	277069	1037	404821	404915	
497	204604	204616	636	306515	306550	761	494108	494117	1047	664565	664597	
499	255317	255328	637	244064	244084	762	968278	968315	1054	234702	234708	
499	489853	489900	640	33444	33445	763	521143	521177	1057	482759	482765	
499	754501	754515	640	621250	621286	764	227953	227972	1072	859026	859032	
500	563951	564000	643	961722	961736	764	242274	242274	1086	21719	21750	
500	807751	807805	644	227258	227259	770	830123	830169	1086	29425	332-795001, 064.	
502	53468	53468	644	482543	482558	772	702497	702500	1086	705001	705027	
502	588497	588504	646	47699	47700	772	756301	756306	1091	519958	519981	
504	814018	814026	646	756901	756910	773	488753	488779	1095	532441	532470	
507	668298	668299	647	972049	972055	774	505268	505321	1099	645482	645490	
508	421631	421630	648	14439	14439	775	484561	484595	1101	940723	940732	
509	669384	669405	648	268890	269009	777	242506	242523	1108	513601	513609	
510	35306	35311	648	420541	420614	782	930133	930139	1118	965245	965264	
514	762451	762460	649	226092	226092	784	468289	468314	1131	949931	949938	
515	631883	631890	649	329181	329225	787	964315	964326	1141	340381	340438	
517	519057	519068	650	253989	253999	790	166528	166529	1141	534215	534275	
520	152556	(Original)	650	281580	281581	790	752420	752444	1144	503720	503725	
520	959921	959935	653	253681	253724	792	919493	919500	1147	57025	57041	
521	245916	245921	657	962222	962229	798	595598	595613	1151	658006	658009	
522	504037	504063	658	750301	750309	802	237105	237110	1154	4697	4700	
526	945783	945789	661	240459	240473	811	64764	64768	1154	30941	30942	
528	44597	44605	663	186047	186090	813	930490	930497	1154	963831	963850	
528	575085	575155	663	466423	466457	817	127944	127980	1156	416726	416780	
529	47980	47996	663	481434	481480	817	707631	707909	MISSING			
530	485748	485751	664	074251	674310	819	892494	892104	16	217274-279.		
532	705767	705797	664	970198	970200	819	512101	512104	22	526010.		
533	963515	963517	665	55929	55940	819	892494	892500	85	235151.		
536	905536	905543	665	282416	282448	820	144826	144829	175	38950,	38954.	
537	251500	251508	665	470208	470220	824	237727	237739	193	738274-729.		
538	19133	19163	666	65272	652396	824	267464	267482	198	718517,	551.	
539	220952	220952	666	582236	582396	831	520554	520584	208	904322,	348.	
540	497450	497456	668	481603	481613	835	226007	226016	2084	2349235.		
544	547805	547853	670	176222	176230	840	971494	971504	209	199083-085.		
548	621231	621236	671	494730	494774	842	625074	625082	216	159036-040.		
549	550825	550882	673	663510	663510	844	234162	234186	217	1593757-762.		
551	66544	66548	674	243041	243043	844	265704	265704	203	249235.		
552	95866	95879	675	506757	506852	848	242579	848	283-205845.			
553	226944	226953	676	833432	833434	848	660772	660812	313	152525-555.		
554	898390	898401	677	20164	20168	850	746425	746429	426	199083-085.		
555	561098	561109	677	875166	875185	851	931068	931071	467	159036-040.		
556	481032	481044	678	227615	227638	852	504901	504940	476	235151.		
557	942819	942828	678	241998	242001	854	722221	722245	487	1593757-762.		
558	493124	493200	679	955554	955557	855	522038	522055	498	23758-23759.		
558	511801	511811	681	21007	21009	856	161705	856	520	152525-555.		
559	706518	706529	681	521427	521440	856	468939</					

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
Or Two

Summer has brought us quite a crop of yarns. Maybe there's a laugh or two amongst them. Who says you gotta believe 'em? Masterson has an important observation to make on the size of fish:

They Ain't What They Used to Be!

To Walter Hendrick and others, I claim fishing ain't what it was when I was a boy. In those day them there trout were as big as halibut; and now—well, now them there halibut ain't no bigger than them there trout was then.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
I. O.

* * *

Which reminds ye Editor of another fish story. A couple of rich New York Hebrews were out fishing, duly attended by a guide. One of them got a strike that nearly jerked him out of the boat. Excitedly working his reel he asked the guide what kind of a fish he had. The guide opined that it might be a haddock. Turning to his companion he shrieked:

"I got a haddock! I got a haddock!" The reply was brief and bored.

"Vell, vy don't you take an esparin!"

* * *

Now here are a couple of achievements mentioned for merit by an industrial engineering firm coping with the wonders, and perils of nature.

Refrigerated Flies

A client raised mushrooms and fertilized his beds with manure. This practice resulted in the hatching out of vast numbers of flies which were extremely difficult to get rid of.

The engineer recommended the installation of a suction fan which passed both air and flies over some refrigerating coils in such a manner as to chill the flies and drop them in a dormant state into large milk cans. It worked, and the canned flies are now shipped to frog raisers. The mushroom grower now receives for the sale of flies nearly as much as from the sale of mushrooms.

Another remarkable accomplishment in this line was that of Professor Elihu Thomson in luring millions of male mosquitoes from the Lynn marshes to destruction on the walls of an electric furnace, by causing the furnace to emit a hum identical in pitch with that of the female mosquito.

* * *

Jest Plain Facts

Sitting in on some serious discourse when a few of our master craftsmen get together I certainly learn things. Says Brother Fissie:

"Yes, sir! Now, I have given it deep thought and study and it's like this. Now then, take a fly. There it sits. You shoo it and presto, there it is on the ceiling upside down, and you never saw it turn over. Now how and when does it do it?"

And Brother Hogue says, "One day down on the south side I heard a robin making a peculiar noise and flying in circles which kept getting smaller and smaller, and the robin squawking louder and louder—getting lower and lower. And there sat a cat looking at this robin and that robin flew right down into

that cat's mouth. The cat had charmed that robin."

I asked him if he ever saw any pink elephants, which innocent remark cost me a drink—and then Brother Nabob, he had to butt in and ask, "Bill, how do you think up all them ungodly lies for the Worker?"

GREENE,
L. U. No. 481.

* * *

We have a request from L. U. 245 and the Duke to publish a poem which has been long cherished by a member of that local. Here it is:

Only a Lineman

He is only a lineman, the people say
As they pass him, or give him the way;
For his tools, with their rattle and bang
Strike many ears with unpleasant clang.
His dress is not tidy and his face does tan
But note, he walks like a man,
Not ashamed of friends, not afraid of foes
When to work each morning he goes;
Not dreading danger or death each hour,
His trust and hope in the Unseen Power
Gives strength to his arm and light to his eye.
He fears not to live and fears not to die.

A scene on the street a few days ago—
Only a lineman, in death laid low.
His pals stood by, tears falling fast,
Not a word spoken, he breathed his last.
They said of their comrade, lying dead at their feet,

He was only a lineman, never tidy and neat,
But his heart was as big as the world, they said.

We'll defend his good name, now that he's dead.

And the brotherly love of the gang on that day
Was renewed by the side of their comrade in clay

Who loved his friends, feared not his foes,
And had a heart for humanity's woes.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

* * *

Just Pondering

I wish that I was half as good as half my friends surmise.

And only half as bad as some folks whinny;

If some thought me just half a fool and some just half as wise,

I'd half believe that I was half a winner.

I'd like to do just half as much as some folks think I do,

And only half as little as some mention;

Were I just half a liar or let's say just half as true,

I'd half deserve 'bout half of their attention.

I hope to own just half the wealth which some think I possess,

And, gosh! I wish my debts were half as scattered;

If but half the game was troubles and the other half progress,

I'd half believe that half of life had mattered.

TIP REYNOLDS,
L. U. 65.

Beans and Brown Bread

In Massachusetts it's "work and wages," But that doesn't mean that such stages Have been reached whereby this slogan Augmented by some one with the name of Hogan

Is put into positive and practical use. It seems that the general excuse Is, that the funds due from Washington Are held back by the authorities who shun The responsibilities for which they were elected And who habitually pass the buck so they're not detected In the errors of their dallying omissions. They may in due course lose their commissions, Inasmuch, to their surprise they're not forgotten. We wholly surmise that there's something rotten Going on which at the present is beyond our reach. However, at ballot time they can rest assured we'll teach Them that promises are not merrily to be broken; Because, on election day the ballot is the voter's token.

But in the meantime there's a great deal Said about work, which of course, makes us feel That eventually the wages shall follow suit. Hence, we fall into line and support and root For the pol that makes the best impression With empty words in this lamentable depression. We are becoming so accustomed to bunkum and ballyhoo That we pretend that such is quite the honorable thing to do. But down in our boots it fervently convinces, That the Hogans with their slogans and political quinces Ought to get down to brass tacks and stop baiting The general public, who are patiently waiting For the fulfillment of the many promises made; Particularly the one concerning: "work and some wage."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
Local No. 103, Boston.

* * *

A. W. O. L.

The cook told my wife yesterday that the gasoline stove had gone out. My wife told her to light it again.

"That's just what I can't do," she said. Wifie asked, "Why, is there no fuel in it?" "Oh, yes, it had plenty of fuel," the cook replied, "but it's gone out through the roof."

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
I. O.

* * *

Most every automobile has the bit of entertainment with it. There's a radio in almost every car. Now, when riding with your friend all you have to say is, "How are your car-toons?"

JOHN MORRALL,
L. U. 134.



HERE IS YOUR COUNTRY. DO NOT
LET ANYONE TAKE IT OR ITS
GLORY AWAY FROM YOU. DO NOT LET
SELFISH MEN OR GREEDY INTERESTS SKIN
YOUR COUNTRY OF ITS BEAUTY, ITS
RICHES OR ITS ROMANCE. THE WORLD AND
THE FUTURE AND YOUR VERY CHILDREN
SHALL JUDGE YOU ACCORDING AS YOU
DEAL WITH THIS SACRED TRUST.

—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

